THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING letter shews how the missionaries are making prosperity out of the adversity which has befallen the famine-stricken population of Madras :

Monastery of Mans, September 1877.—I receive letters from India, at once consoling and heart-breaking; the famine is becoming intensely severe and whole villages of heathens come to ask for the baptism which will open the gate of heaven to them in exchange for the wretched life which is fast expiring. Monseigneur Louienon, Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry has exhausted the resources of the mission, he has sold everything and contracted debts, but has still been obliged to arrest the zeal of the missionaries by requesting them to admit no more catechumens until the arrival of donations from Europe. The missionaries have already baptised seven thousand persons; they have three thousand catechumens, and fourteen hundred of these were quite recently regenerated. The instruction of these poor people, their board and lodging for about six weeks on the average, entail an expense of ten francs a head. With ten francs one can send a soul to heaven, for most of them will die of hunger; the funds are exhausted and it will be necessary to let them expire in suffering without having been able to regenerate them. "What pain to the minds of our apostles!"

(Signed) N.
Monk of the Visitation of St. Mary.

A nice opportun ity this for filling the fold !

WE OBSERVE that the *Native Public Opinion* and the *Madrasee* have been amalgamated and published under the new name of *Madras Native Opinion*. This union we hope will add strength to this organ of native opinion in Madras.

A MR J. H. NOLAN, of Boston U. S. A. has invented an automatic self-propelling horse, "the moving power being produced by the weight of the rider and added weights." The rider sits on the machine, exactly as he would on a horse, and guides it with the reins. At a public exhibition given at Boston, the automaton is said to have proved a success, and the inventor declares that he can turn out horses capable of carrying a man from ten to twelve miles an hour for £3.

ADVICES from Hongkong state that much dissatisfaction has been occasioned at Hongkong owing to the new Governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy, having insisted upon treating the Chinese population there with greater consideration than has been usual, and to his abrogation of some severe laws and customs affecting them. The British colonists are said to be up in arms against the Governor. No wonder.

AS AN illustration of the carefulness and steadiness of the Dutch, the United States Minister to the Hague says, that there has not been a bank failure in Holland during the last forty years, and that the paper money of the banks during that time has been equal to gold. In regard to Fire Insurance Companies there is no such thing as a failure on record, and while the rate of insurance does not average more than half per cent., the Companies are in the most flourishing condition. First class railway fares are only one cent per mile, and yet the lines pay good dividends. No free passes are granted, and managers and directors have no power to pass anybody over the roads free. All must pay the public rates.

THE FOLLOWING table shows the amount expended in the distressed districts of Madras since the commencement of distress.

District.	Outlay on Relief Works.	Outlay on Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah ...	... 44.05.872	13.36,807	57,43,679
Bellary ...	... 87,04,531	25 36,408	1,12,40.939
Chingleput..	.. 6,62,178	7 25,284	13,90,462
Coimbatore..	... 8.94 315	14.67,794	23,62 109
Salem ...	... 13,02,509	26.18,511	39,21,020
Trichinopoly	.. 89 203	1,05,741	1,94,944
North Arcot	... 17,17,461	10,72855	27,90 326
Madura ...	... 4 30,106	6,97,278	11,27.384
Nellore ...	.. 35,87.907	4.75,968	40,63.875
Tinnevelly ...	... 27 071	1,21,206	1,48.277
South Arcot	... 27 668	5,60,562	5,38,230
Tanjore ...	... 10,568	62,906	73,474
Kurnool ...	... ...	10,12 613	...
Madras ...	... ...	12,31,264	...

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has passed a Resolution reviewing the working of Lock Hospitals. The Governor General in Council remarks :

"The circumstances which have chiefly interfered with the successful working of the rules for the prevention of venerial disease, and have rendered the results incomplete and unsatisfactory, appear to have been the difficulty of suppressing clandestine prostitution and the low state of morality prevailing among women in European regiments."

"In Cantonments no law can be made to apply to European married women in order to prevent the mischief caused by them."

His Excellency in Council has determined upon the following measures for the prevention of "illicit prostitution" :

(a.) "The limitation of area within which preventive measures shall be enforced, and the employment of a special detective Police under the superintendence of a European, selected British soldiers being possibly employed in this capacity. It will of course be understood that the effect of any measures of this kind must depend upon the ability of the Military authorities to prevent all but men of good character from going beyond the protected limits which again must depend to a considerable extent upon local circumstances.

(b) Increased penalties to be imposed on women, whether in Cantonments or in adjoining towns and villages, found practising illicit prostitution.

(c.) The more hearty co-operation of the Civil and Military authorities in preventive and curative measures.

The Contagious Diseases Act as regards the civil population is simply an engine of oppression and demoralization. The Police itself we believe does not like the work.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Madras, has issued the following rule on the infliction of corporal punishment :

"No corporal punishment shall be inflicted except in the case of moral delinquency, such as deliberate lying, obscenity of word or act &c., and flagrant insubordination, and then it shall be limited to six cuts on the hand, and be administered only by the Head Master Gross cases of immorality shall be punished by expulsion.'

What, no appeal to be made to the Policeman's baton or to the Penal Code !

TUESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER.

THE UNIVERSITY of Cambrige has conferred the honorary degree of L. L. D. on Mr. Charles Darwin. The under graduates honored him by erecting the effigy of a monkey ! If any such attempt had been made in India, the boys would perhaps have been made over to the Police under the Penal Code.

IN AMERICA a Bill has been introduced into the Senate, which enacts that any officer gambling, or playing at cards for money or other valuables, or frequenting places where gambling goes on, shall, on being found guilty by a court martial, be dismissed the service.

THE PROSPECTUS for a new 5 per cent. loan of 15,000,000. has been published in Russia. The loan is to be redeemed within thirty-seven years at par by annual drawings. The subscription was to be opened on the 15th November in Berlin, Amsterdam, and Paris. The issuing price is fixed at 76½ per cent the current interest is to date from July 1 last.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SING has written to the *Times*, contradicting a rumour that he meant to offer his services to the Russians. To secure the safety of the English hold on India he would gladly see the backbone of the Mahomedan power broken, but not by Russia; and beside this, the Maharajah rejoices in being a naturalized Englishman, and means to spend the rest of his life "in the glorious land of his adoption."

DURING 1876 no less than 5,588 women were committed for drunkenness to Westminister Prison alone, being an increase of 708 in the year and of 3,074 in the last six years. They were of all ages, from 15 upwards, and many had been previously committed—some even as many as 100 times. What are the Missionaries about ?

WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

THE MOST rapid waste of a fortune on record is that accomplished by John Taylor Johnston. His father in the course of a long life accumulated a million for his son, and the latter sank the whole of it in two years. He had become president of the New Jersey Central road, in which he embarked his entire fortune. The failure of this road ruined him in a complete and hopeless manner. Never before has a million been so rapidly thrown away by a man who had no bad habits, and was making every honest effort to increase his wealth.

THE FOLLOWING important Post Office Regulations have been passed by the Governor General in Council :

"Under the provisions of Sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the additional postage chargeable under Section 24 of the said Act upon any letter or other article re-directed at any Post Office or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by Post, shall not be charged upon any such letter or other article which may be so re-directed or forwarded on or after the 1st January 1878.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 20 and 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to 'Manuscript for the Press,' with effect from 1st January 1878, the privilege of transmission by letter post at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, under the conditions applicable to proof sheets.

The rule respecting 'Proof Sheets,' modified so as to include 'Manuscript for the Press,' will be as follows :—

'Proof sheets and Manuscripts for the Press, marked as such, may be sent by letter post, either without covers or in covers open at the ends, at the rates prescribed for Registered Newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the outside under the signature in full of the sender,' *viz* :—

Not exceeding in weight 10 tolas .... 1 anna.
Not ,, ,, 20 ,, ... 1 ,,
And so on, adding 1 anna for every additional 10 tolas.

This Notification has reference only to the inland post, the conditions governing the transmission of articles by foreign post being unaffected thereby."

AN AMUSING story, says the London *Examiner*, is circulating in Paris among the English residents to the effect that Marshal MacMahon has spent, in what the Americans would call his presidential campaign, all his own money, as well as the money of the Marechale, and has been compelled to borrow other sums of usurers at interest which he is unable to repay, that none of his friends will lend him any more money, and that he is in hourly danger of the fate of Theodore, King of Corsica, whom Smollett's hero meets in a debtor's prison.

AT THE recent general meeting of the Women's Association of Germany, held at Hanover, there was an extraordinarily large attendance of representatives of the various branch societies. The "German Women's Association" was founded at Leipzig on October 18, 1865, on the anniversary of the great battle which overthrew the power of Napoleon I. Branch unions exist now all over the North and South. The opening up of avocations; the better instruction and higher education of the female sex; and the removal of various restrictions in civil law, are among the aims and objects of the association. Its branch leagues further occupy themselves with the establishment of industrial schools, where girls of the popular classes are systematically trained for their duties as housewives; with the foundation of cheap people's kitchens; the providing of places for the servant class, and so forth. A great deal of practical good has already been done in this way.

EXPERIMENTAL STARVATION in Bombay has not succeeded. It will be remembered that Sir Richard Temple, in the early days of the famine, laid down as a rule for general observance, that 1lb. of grain per diem was a sufficient "bare subsistence" for a labourer employed on relief works. This theory was put to test in some Bombay jails, and as might be expected has failed. In the meantime the poor prisoners have been reduced to skeletons.

SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF. Of the convicted London Detectives, Mecklejohn has, it is said, made a "clean breast of it," and his revelations of the "inner life" of the London detective force now seriously implicate some of the chief officials at Scotland Yard. It is the old story of darkness under the lamps.

THE RAGE for clerkship is not confined to India. A correspondent says that a publisher advertised a few days ago for a clerk, and in reply received no fewer than 800 applications by post, and 300 personal ones. The salary offered was only twenty-five shillings per week, and, in the end, the post was won by a retired non-commissioned officer who offered to do the work for fifteen shillings a week. *Au contraire*, the London masons are still out on strike for wages of forty-five shillings a week. The writer justly adds: "And yet there are parents to be found here who are foolish enough, instead of apprenticing their sons to a mason or a joiner, to wish them to be clerks for no other reason than that they think it a more "genteel" occupation." The same remarks apply to India.

NEWS HAS been received from the Naga expedition at Mozema. Up to the 14th by telegram, and up to the 11th by letter. The Nagas have not yet come in, up to the 11th they had given trouble by night firing, but a telegram of the 14th states the night firing had ceased. Samaguting was reported quiet. It was found that some Mozema men were

acting in the rear of the expeditionary force, having killed a constable and plundered his post.

THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

UP TO THE 25th instant no further news from the frontier had been received at the head-quarters of the Assam Government. At Loohkha Captain Beresford had made his party comfortable in stockades. The Nagas are giving every assistance.

A TELEGRAM from the Bori Force at Shergasha dated the 23rd states, that there was slight firing during the night of the 22nd at the pickets on the Ridge. The telegraph wire was cut between Fort Mackeson and the camp, 300 yards of wire was removed. The perpetrators are unknown. Rainy weather having recommenced reconnaisance has consequently been delayed.

A TELEGRAM from General Ross states that the Bori Force made a reconnoisance from Bori to Kohat above Pastooni without opposition. The Force bivouacs on the 26th at Bori, and on Thursday morning, proceeds to Pastaoni in co-operation with general Keyes.

A TELEGRAM from Kohat dated the 23rd states that a messenger had arrived on the 22nd and 23rd from the Jawakis reiterating their former requests that some chief should be allowed to go and bring their Iirga into camp. They were informed that this was impossible, and that no further messengers could be received unless accompanied by the deputation above named.

A TELEGRAM dated Kohat 25th says that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and staff visited the positionsin the Jowaki country yesterday, and returned in theevening safely to cantonments.

THE FOLLOWING chiefs and notables are expected in Calcutta to attend the investiture of the Bath and Star of India:—The Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior G. C. B. G. C. S. I.; the Maharaja of Bhurtpore G. C. S. I.; the Maharaja of Benares G. C. S. I.; the Raja of Sirmur (Nahan) K. C. S. I.; Maharaja Sir Jaiprakash Sing Bahadur of Deo near Patna, and Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Sing of Gidhor near Monghyr. Official and other members of the Bath and Star of India have been invited to attend.

AT THE REQUEST of the Government of India the Secretary of State has lately sent out six, Southdown rams for the Hissar Cattle Farm.

ACCORDING to a memorandum written a few months ago by the Inspector General of Forests on the cost of timber operations in the various Forest Divisions of the North West Provinces, it is the opinion of Dr. Brandis that the present state of the Forests of these Provinces is not such as to justify extensive timber operations "except either to meet some urgent public demand and the regular timber requirements of the open country outside the hills, as far as they cannot be satisfied from other sources, or the production of a considerable surplus revenue which shall furnish the means for the protection and improvement of the forests." So far at least as the Deodar forests were concerned this condition has, it would seem, been brought about, mainly by the necessity of meeting the requirements of another Department of the State for sleepers for the Rajpootana Railways.

AN OPIUM COMPANY has been established during the present year at Lisbon, called "The Mozambique Opium Cultivating and Trading Company." From this it would appear that Portugal wishes to become the protector of free trade in opium with the intention of competing with the Opium producing districts of India. The promoter of the Lisbon Company is Senhor Ignacio Jose de Paiva Raposo, who receives 50,000, acres of open unappropriated and cultivated land belonging to the state in Mozambique and has preference in the choice of "such lands as are suitable for the cultivation of the poppy plant," and also "the exclusive right for twelve years to export opium free of duty through all the custom houses of the Province." The company has been formed with a capital of £178,000 in shares of £22 5*s.* each.

FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

THOUGH it is understood that rewards for Famine work will not be given as a general rule until the end of the campaign, yet, we hear, that an exception has been made in the case of General Kennedy, who will probably come to Calcutta to receive the insignia of K. C. S. I. on the 1st January.

THE VICEROY received at Government House yesterday private visits from the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, Raja of Sirmur (Nahan) and Maharaja of Benares. His Excellency returned their visits later in the afternoon.

INTELLIGENCE from Kashghar dating early last month represents the still uninterrupted advance of the Chinese. They had taken Turfan, and in every place they possessed themselves of they were exterminating the whole population without distinction of age, committing at the same time unheard of cruelties. It is believed to be very doubtful whether the present ruler of Kashghar can successfully resist the Chinese invasion.

IN ORDER to improve the means of gaining early information regarding meteorological changes in the Bay of Bengal an observing station has been sanctioned for the purpose It is believed that the Andaman islands is the nearest land to the gathering place of the cyclones. Hitherto the observatory least distant from the Andamans was Adyal, 480 miles off. The new observatory outside the Bassein harbour will be 240 miles nearer the Dudamons, and the observations taken on Diamond Island will be telegraphed to Calcutta daily at 10 A. M. The observatories round the Bay of Bengal will now be Madras, False Point, Sigur Island, Akyab, Diamond Island, Rangoon and Moulmein.

THE MADRAS ATHENÆUM makes the startling statement that although up to the end of August Rs. 1,13,00,000 had been spent in the Bellary District alone, yet up to date only Rs. 25,00,000 have been accounted for.

AT A recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a member exhibited a small phial of osmium, which he described as the most deadly poison known. In a short explanatory address, he remarked that 20lb. of the metal would be sufficient to poison the entire population of the world. One thousandth part of a grain of osmic acid, set free in a volume of air of 1000 cubic yards would possess such a deadly influence that all persons respiring this air would be poisoned. What makes it the more dangerous is the fact that it has no known antidote.

THE FOLLOWING revised clause has been inserted in the Regulations for the Indian Civil Service Examinations:

Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—

		Marks.
1.	Law	1,250
2	Classical Languages of India—	
	Sanskrit	500
	Arabic	500
	Persian	400
3.	Vernacular Languages of India (each) ...	400
4.	The History and Geography of India ...	350
5.	Political Economy	350

SATURDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

WE ARE glad to observe that arrangements have at last been completed for opening the Albert Temple of Science or properly speaking the Technical School of the Indian League. It will be opened next month.

WE ARE sorry to notice the death of Dr. R. C. Bose, late Civil Surgeon of Guzranwala and a medical missionary at Delhi, aged 46 years. He was a well-educated and liberal-minded gentleman. He was our Punjab correspondent for several years.

THE PATRIARCH of the Armenians of Calcutta, Mr. A. Cavorke, has passed away at the ripe old age of 80 years. He was a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate for Calcutta. He was an active member of the Municipal Police Bench.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has received news from Swat that feuds and disputes are rife amongst the Khans there, and that the Akhund and Khans of Bunier are favourably disposed towards the British Government.

ACCORDING to the weather and crop report of the N. W. P. for the week ending the 19th instant "partial showers are reported this week from some districts. More rain is wanted in parts, but in most places the prospects of the rabi crops have greatly improved."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Bombay, 25th December, 21h. 52m.—Two Italian vessels having passed the Turkish blockade and entered the Bosphorus, have been seized by the Porte, and their release was immediately demanded by Count Corti, Italian ambassador to the Porte. The Porte replied pointing out the impossibility of acceding to the request before the prize court had given their decision. Porte replied that unless the vessels were released he should proclaim the blockade ineffectual, and should the Porte persist in maintaining the ineffectual blockade, Italy would have recourse to the most extreme measures to compel the Porte to yield.

London, 23rd December.—Snowy weather is preventing military operations in Southern Bulgaria. The Servian troops have captured Babinglava, and other Servian troops have effected a junction with the Russians, and are advancing towards Widdin. The Russians have occupied Oiti, and are concentrating troops at Otzunahmed, near Erzeroum. The weather is intensely cold in Armenia.

24th.—Suleiman Pacha, having garrisoned the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, is concentrating the remainder of his army at Adrianople. It is believed that the Porte has resolved to continue the war to the last extremity. The Czar accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, has arrived in Saint Petersburg, where his reception has been most enthusiastic. Advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that the Russians are investing Erzeroum. In the Paris *Constitutionnel* of to-day there appears a statement that England will defend existing treaties, and the European equilibrium, against Russian aggression, and that, in so doing, she will certainly have the moral support of France and Italy.

25th.—The Czar, replying to an address at Saint Petersburgh, said that much yet remained to be done, but that he hoped to accomplish the mission Russia had undertaken in the present war. The Grand Vizier at Constantinople has received a delegate from the Indian Mussulmen.

25th.—The Servians made an unsuccessful attack on Yatre, but were defeated, and compelled to fall back with a very heavy loss. The garrison of Nisch made an unsuccessful attempt to retake the heights at Komene.

26th.—The Viceroy of India is to be created a Civil Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Servian troops on the 24th instant captured Akpalanka with trifling losses. The capture included a large quantity of war material. After severe fighting for eight hours, the Servians have crossed the River Morava and commenced bombarding Nisch. According to a Turkish official despatch, the Servians were defeated on 22nd on the Morava River. The bridge at Ibraila has been destroyed by ice, and repairs to it are not yet possible. A Turkish official despatch states that the Russian cavalry have almost invested Erzeroum, and that the bombardment of the fortress is imminent.

28th.—A letter has appeared from the pen of Sir James Stephen, in which he exhaustively refutes the charges brought against the Indian Government respecting irrigation by John Bright in his speech of the 11th instant, and shows how much the Indian Government have done for irrigation. If, he says, irrigational schemes are wanting in comprehensiveness, then the India Office is responsible, and not the Government of India. Sir James concludes in defence of the further construction of railways in India, and states that a second letter will shortly appear, in which he will reply to Bright's other attacks on the Indian Government.

27th.—The Servians have captured Lescovatz on the river Morava, south of Nisch, and also Kurshumlie, north-west of Lescovatz. A Russian official despatch states that the Turkish prisoners taken at Plevna are dying owing to the intensely cold weather, and that assistance is impossible.

28th.—The Servian troops have effected a junction with the Russians and are marching on Sofia. It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that the opening of the English Parliament next month has encouraged the Porte to resistance, and will compel the Russians to march on Constantinople.

29th.—The Sultan of Turkey has solicited the mediation of the British Government with the Czar, to which the British Government has consented. The Russians have attacked the Turkish positions near Silistria.

A CORRESPONDENT, who seems to be well acquainted with the facts of the drowning case, which occurred in Assam in June last and in which some steamer officers were charged with culpable neglect to save the life of the deceased, thus remarks on the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara on the subject:

"When the charge implicated the steamer men how could the Deputy Commissioner consider the commander and his subordinates as disinterested witnesses. Did not the matter come beforehand to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police? Before receiving the order for enquiry did they take any steps of their own motion to investigate the case? The Deputy Commissioner made a gratuitous assertion that the collectorate accountant was the sole informant and contributor to the *Goalpara Hitsadhini*—did the Commissioner examine the editor of that paper on this point? Were the steamer men taken to task for neglecting to report the accident to the Police authorities? It is said that the necessary information was given to the Deputy Commissioner of Tezpur, but when that officer sent no report to the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara how has that statement been verified? This statement gives rise to another question, when the district of Kamrup intervenes the districts of Goalpara and Tezpur why was the notice not given to the Kamrup authorities? Again, had not the deceased any property of his on board and who took charge of that property?

The enquiry it is to be further noticed was not conducted by the District Superintendent of Police, but by a subordinate Police officer and who were the parties from whom information was gathered?—vegetable-sellers and fowl sellers. It is said that such accidents are unavoidable when there is no steamer ghat—What prevents the district officer from fixing in particular place as steamer ghat? So much for the "Burmah" accident.

Was not a trader of Gowhatty drowned on the 21st October last, while attempting to get on board the "Progress?" What notice was taken of the accident? The steamer "Progress" capsized a native craft at Kuligung e—was any attempt made to silt the cause of this accident?

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON paid a visit to the Sailors' Home on the Xmas day. The ir Excellencies were present at the annual Xmas supper given to the gallant tars, and presented a pound of tobacco and Xmas cake to each.

WE ARE glad to see that Babu Rajendranath Mitter has been confirmed in the post of Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE HON'BLE MR. ROGAY, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, is amongst us. He is a gentleman of great public spirit and independence.

ON FRIDAY last there was a Garden Party at Belvedere. His Excellency the Viceroy was present. The *elite* of Calcutta Society, both European and Native, were invited on the occasion. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor as usual was courteous and affable to his guests

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Beng l Part II. N. 3, 1877. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for November 1877 No. 9. 3. Journal of the National Indian Association for December 1877, No. 84. 4. Madras Famine Report No. 14 for 22nd December 1877. 5. A Commentary on the Specific Relief Act with notes and criticisms by Baroda Prosunno Shome, Moonsiff, in Tipperah. 6. Progess Report of Forest *Administration in Assam for 1876-77.* 7. Proceed-

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

ings of a meeting of the Behar Scientific Society held on the 4th December 1877.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new Ladies' Journal, to be called the *Hindu Lolona* and to be issued from Barrackpore. We wish the fair projector every success.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1877.

THE FAMINE BUDGET.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S SPEECH.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has made a wise move by taking the public into confidence. The Indian Government has been well described to be despotism tempered by public opinion. Confidence begets confidence; if the Government trusts the public, the public will trust it. Instead of waiting till the Budget day at the end of March and hurrying on the taxation bills at the fag end of the legislative session, Sir John has laid his schemes before the public and invited criticism. This deference to public opinion is doubtless due to the healthy sentiments, which His Excellency the Viceroy cherishes about the press and the public. Any one who has watched the operations of the Government for the past twelve months cannot have failed to notice that if there is any thing, which distinguishes Lord Lytton's Indian rule more than another, it is his laudable desire to bask in the sunshine of public opinion. The immediate result of this wise policy has been increased respect for the Government of India, and particularly for His Excellency the Viceroy. Sir John Strachey's statement as usual was remarkably lucid. We agree with much that he said regarding the administration of the finances. But instead of swelling the *io pæans* of praise, we prefer to point out what we humbly consider the shortcomings of his budget, and we offer our remarks not in a carping but in an appreciative spirit. To begin with we are not prepared to say that the statement was complete. For instance we had expected that the Finance Minister would favour the public with the details of Famine expenditure, the loss of revenue suffered on account of the Famine, and the means taken to meet the unusual calls upon the Treasury for famine expenses. But Sir John Strachey has been reticent upon these points. He has simply informed the public that the Famine expenditure is estimated at nine and a quarter millions. What are the items, which constitute this expenditure, in what proportion has this expenditure been incurred in the different provinces, how much has been spent upon charitable relief, and how much upon permanent or productive works, and how far these works were designed or calculated to prevent the recurrence of a like calamity in future; how many persons were relieved on relief works and at charitable alms-houses daily or monthly during the whole period of the famine; what has been the death-rate or the total number of deaths, what is the number of famine orphans—these and like important points are not even glanced at. Then we are not told what has been the loss of revenue in consequence of the famine—that is to say, how much land revenue has been remitted, and how much suspended, how much of the advances is recoverable, and how much irrecoverable; what has been the loss of water rent, and the sacrifice of the customs revenue? It may be urged that the accounts have not yet been made up, but surely necessary details must have been obtained before the total expenditure was summed up. Then again what measure has the Government taken to meet the famine expenditure? It has already borrowed 7¼ millions. Was the amount wholly applied to the expenses of the famine campaign? If not, how much of the loans was absorbed by the Famine, and how much by reproductive public works in non-famine districts. Will any more money be borrowed, if so, to what extent? We are afraid the Government must borrow more money, but Sir John is mysteriously silent upon this point. Then the public had looked for some explanation of the unusual course the Government had pursued in September last of making private loans for famine expenditure. If Sir John Strachey has taken the public into confidence, he ought not to have left the public half in glimmer and half in gloom. The public had looked for broad day-light, and not twilight. Then we do not quite understand the object of jumbling up the famine accounts of 1874 and 1877. Sir John says that the Bengal Famine of 1874 is estimated to have cost £6,750,000, and the Famine in Southern India, which in March last was expected to cost £5,250,000, is now estimated to cost £9,250,000, making a charge of £16,000,000 for Famine relief in the five years from 1873 to 1878. Consequently, he remarks, the public debt of India will be larger by at least £16,000,000, and the annual charge for interest by £640,000, than they would have been if there had been no Famine in these five years. Now, the Famine expenditure of 1874 was met from the accumulations of past years, and no loans were made to meet it. The money borrowed in 1875 and 1876 was raised for extraordinary public works, but Sir John Strachey charges it to the Famine of 1874. He makes it out that the total cost of the Famine of 1874 and 1877 has burdened the country with an annual charge of a million and a half. We must confess that this point has not been made clear. If the Famine of 1877 has cost 9¼ millions and if the whole of this amount has been met from loans, then the annual charge comes to less than 40 lacs of rupees. The bulk of the deficit of a million and a half is thus due to ordinary administration, but this fact is not admitted by the Finance Minister. We are told that the additional taxation imposed this year is a part of famine taxation. But when the new cesses were laid we were led to believe that the additional taxation was necessary, because the ordinary revenue was not sufficient to meet the charges for certain canals and railways. These works were in existence, they had been hitherto maintained from the imperial revenue, but there was a deficit, and Sir John arbitrarily charged the provincial Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces with this expenditure. The savings made to the Imperial exchequer by the transfer of certain items to the provincial Governments on the ticcadari system were similarly applied to the benefit of the general revenue. But now these savings and taxes are represented as part of the new Famine-Finance policy. It will be thus seen that the deficit of one million and a half is not due to the Famine alone. If the canals and railways are to be regarded as an insurance against the Famine and therefore ought to be maintained from a famine fund, that argument would have held good, if new works had been contemplated. But the Finance Minister did not say how much of this charge of a million and a half would be applied to the construction and maintenance of new works, and how much to that of old works. For our part we are inclined to think that the exposition of Sir John Strachey does not convey to the public a correct idea of the character of this expenditure.

Sir John adds half a million to the above sum of a million and a half under instructions from the Secretary of State for a floating balance, and proposes to raise the money in this wise. He justly refuses to take alms from England. India is certainly well able to bear its burdens—what she wants is justice, and as he says, "generous justice." We regret that he did not hold out much hope of economy. He said that a reduction of the net Civil Expenditure had been effected in the seven years from 1869 to 1876, amounting to no less than £1,500,000 a year, which gives a little more than 18 lakhs per annum. But if Sir John had given details we could have seen how far this saving has been of a permanent nature. For instance the large establishments required for the collection of the Income tax have been abolished on the repeal of that tax, and this saving was not a permanent saving, because the expenditure was not a permanent one. Then the inland customs line has been to a great extent done away with, but this reduction does not affect permanent general expenditure. It was a fiscal reform, doubtless of great importance. Sir John says: "I fearlessly challenge any one having a sufficient knowledge of the real requirements of the administration [illegible]

Services of w[illegible]
give substa[illegible]
quired for [illegible] than th[illegible]
have not th[illegible] specia[illegible]
Minister, but may we [illegible]
the tax-payers to give t[illegible]
to the Civilians in orde[illegible]
when the block in the p[illegible]
the thoughtlessness o[illegible]
allowing the stream of [illegible]
tion to flow on w[illegible]
drance. Then is not [illegible]
source of increasing extra[illegible]
are being annually sent [illegible]
work for them. Further, [illegible]
economy be effected in the[illegible]
partment? We shewed late[illegible]
a million may be saved a[illegible]
ment be only true to its o[illegible] Res[illegible]
1874. Another quarter of a million [illegible]
ed by a redistribution of the pr[illegible]inces.
do not lay much stress upon the reductio[illegible]
Expenditure as upon that of Military E[illegible]
ture. Sir John Strachey himself admitt[illegible]
the army charges have increased by on[illegible]
within the last three years. He adm[illegible]
justice of the cry against this enorm[illegible]
crease, but he was not, we are sorry to say[illegible]
ently vigorous in protesting against it. I[illegible]
"whether we shall be able to carry out re[illegible]
which some high authorities have ad[illegible]
depends upon considerations, the effect o[illegible]
on the ultimate conclusions of the Gover[illegible]
I cannot now foresee." We expected a firm[illegible]
attitude on the part of the Finance Ministe[illegible]
on this subject than he has had the courage[illegible]
to maintain. As for the new taxes Sir John[illegible]
proposes a general license tax for all India, a[illegible]
land tax of one per cent. upon the rental in North-
ern India, and an equalization of the Salt tax
in Madras and Bombay, which means an increase
of the salt duty in those Presidencies and a re-
duction of the salt duty in Northern India by 4
ans. and in Bengal by 2 ans. The Finance Minis-
ter made no mention of the increased stamp
duties, which will bring in about a quarter of a
million. The tendency of the proposed scheme
of taxation we cannot help saying is to save the
pockets of the rich and to burden the poor. A
maximum of Rs. 200 for the License tax is very
low, while the intermediate rates in the Govern-
ment of India Bill will press upon the poor. When
the License tax was imposed in 1867, as the im-
mediate result of the Orissa Famine the maximum
was Rs. 500. Besides, if the object of the License
Tax be to balance the weight of taxation upon the
landed and trading classes, that object is by no
means attained. For instance the pressure of the
Road and Public Works Cesses upon the landed
classes in Bengal comes to Rs. 3-2 ans. per cent.
while the license tax upon the richest class of
merchants and mahajuns will not amount to 2
ans. per cent. The poor will, however, suffer. The
license tax, the land tax, and the salt tax will
press upon them. We are not surprised that the
new scheme of taxation has the support of the
rich and the influential, we mean the shrinking
portion of the public, because it will not touch
the salaried class, and will affect the rich mer-
chants almost nominally. It has, however, one
merit—the Europeans are let off very cheap,
though they made the largest profit from the
two famines. On principle we are opposed to
direct taxation of any kind in this country, for
it is our firm conviction that for one anna the
poor tax-payer pays to Government, he perhaps
pays two annas to the tax-gatherer. The produce
of the license tax in 1867-68 was as follows:

	1867-68.		1867-68.
India ...	... £ 21,112	N. W. P.	... £ 10,[illegible]
Oude ...	... „ 12,467	Punjab	... „ [illegible]
Central Provinces	... „ 3,375	Madras	... „ [illegible]
Burmah	... „ 10,881	Bombay	... „ [illegible]
Bengal...	... „178,639		

This tax will be a permanent tax. As for the additional land tax in Northern India, we do not think that the land there can bear further burden. We showed the other day on the authority of Sir William Muir that the land there hardly leaves a sufficient margin for the maintenance of the poor agriculturist's family. The increase of the Salt duty in Madras and Bombay will we fear press upon the poor

…y, the Sal… the increase … The increase is … of the Salt duty … was not wanted. …e of revenue to sen… …mission of 2 ans. per …give relief to the people … annum, while it will … to the tune of about 10 … better if the Salt duty … Bengal, and the proposed …lied to the saving of pro… …at extent. The Bengal …stance was calculated to …pees; if the ten lacs had … by the remission of 2 ans. …ld not have been any neces… …will be thus seen that the …n will fall chiefly upon the … Lord Salisbury told England the … the frugality of the people was the …dy against Famine. But can they make …g, when the Government system of taxa… …es them so little to save? Then all these …t be permanent. This policy we submit …ference is not just to the tax-payers. We …t the Government ought to reduce expen… …d that there is ample room for reduction. …ut that the necessary retrenchments …e made in a day, and that money must … in the meantime. But the Government … limited these new taxes to two or … years, and assured the public that within … period it would vigorously apply itself to … reduction. Such an assurance would have been … creditable to itself and gratifying to the public. … all these new taxes are to be raised, we … however to positive assurance that the … proceeds to be derived will be kept separate for … purposes only. Sir John Strachey said, "the … Government of India intends to keep this million … as an insurance against the Famine … year," but his Lordship should explain that we do … not propose the constitution of any separate … fund, as such a course would be attend… … with useless and inconvenient complica… … without giving any real security." But with… … a statutory guarantee the words of the … Minister will have no binding effect. … necessities of the State for ordinary … who can say that his successors will … the declarations of the present Finance …

The Viceroy's Speech.

Last year the Viceroy contented himself with enunciating general principles for the prevention of the famine. As a work of art His Excellency's speech was superb. The general tone of his remarks was excellent, but there was a latent unconscious contradiction by his Lordship of the statements of his Finance Minister. Thus His Lordship said, "the statements made by Sir John Strachey will, I trust have satisfied the Council that the additional taxation now required by the Government, and the increased burdens which must consequently fall upon the people of India are the inevitable consequence *of famine* and of famine only." Now the "inevitable consequence" of the famine of this year has been an addition of about 10 lacs of rupees annually to the interest charge, and yet the Finance Minister as we have seen has swelled the deficit to a million and a half. It may be argued that this amount is required for works as an insurance against future famines, this charge, as we have remarked above, is hitherto borne by the general revenue, and the transfer of account now does not quite square with the statement that the new taxes are the inevitable consequences of the famine and famine only." His Excellency was quite right in impressing upon the Council "a profound sense of the paramount obligation now resting on us to make no effort for *preventing the recurrence* or mitigating the effects, of such calamities." But the Finance Minister did not utter one word to shew what measures were contemplated to prevent the recurrence of the famine, or whether any provision will be made to meet future famine expenditure. His Excellency remarked, the primary condition of successful action is the strictly systematic subordination of it in all directions, and in all details, to the verified results of experience, and the carefully ascertained conditions of what is practically possible." But what is this definite policy —this systematized programme upon which Lord Lytton laid so much stress? His Excellency said, there were "three measures needed for the prevention of Famine—*firstly*, Emigration; *secondly*, Railways; and, *thirdly*, Irrigation Works." In the abstract we entirely agree with His Lordship. But he himself shewed how imperfectly could some of these measures be carried out. His Lordship regretted that the people of India lived from hand to mouth; "a people, whose entire labour," said his Lordship, "provides only just food enough for its own annual sustenance, is, it must be confessed, a people removed only a few degrees from a state of barbarism. Until the accumulated fruits of industry exceed the current requirements of the population for its own subsistence, there can be no growth in the wealth of the community: and, until the national wealth, that is to say, the exchangeable surplus produce of the country, has been increased up to a certain standard, there can be no adequate security against famine. When the land fails to raise a crop, there is nothing left for it to carry to mouth." We entirely concur. But are the people of India to blame? Does not the land tax press too heavily upon the springs of industry? The frugality of the people of this country is proverbial, but if they cannot save, because they have so little to save, what can they do? An enlightened and humane statesman like his Lordship ought to have enquired why the people of this country cannot save much. Could anything be more deplorable than the dead-level pauperism in Madras that one year's drought reduced the mass of the population to utter beggary? His Lordship dwelt feelingly on the necessity of emigration for the poor classes of India, but he himself answered his own question. "It must be borne in mind," said his Lordship, "that, if to-morrow all the native races of Hindustan were animated by a simultaneous impulse to emigrate, there is, at present, no field of foreign labour capable of absorbing a proportion of the enormous population of this continent sufficiently large to make any appreciable difference in the general condition of the remainder." We next turn to Railways. His Lordship said, "it is an unquestionable fact that the railways and the railways alone, were the salvation of the situation in North Behar during the famine of 1874; and that they have again been the salvation of the situation in Madras during the famine of the present year." This is quite true, but his Lordship's statements on that head shew that though the people may be "removed only a few degrees from a state of barbarism," because they are supposed to "produce only just enough food for their annual sustenance," they hold sufficient surplus stores in hand to meet casual calamities. Where did the stores come from for the famished millions of Behar in 1874 and of Bombay and Madras and Mysore in 1877? They were in the country, and were brought into the market, because there was demand for them. It is not that the people of India are not industrious, but that they cannot always find a ready market for the produce of their fields. It is therefore the duty of the Government to find a market for it. Lord Lytton was quite right when he said that the development of a net-work of subsidiary lines of railway, giving the means of transport through every district of British India, has become a matter of vital necessity for the attainment of the great object now before us. But the Finance Minister's statement gave no inkling whatever of what is contemplated in this direction. With regard to irrigation his Lordship remarked: "It is certain that throughout the greater part of India the produce of the soil may still be very considerably increased by artificial irrigation. But it is equally certain that in many parts of India, and for many kinds of Indian crops, irrigation could only be employed at a cost which would render it unremunerative. Canal irrigation cannot everywhere be supplied from permanent sources; and wherever it is not supplied from permanent sources, it frequently proves altogether abortive as a preventive against famine. Again, in the second year of the drought from which we have been suffering throughout Southern India, tank irrigation generally failed. Moreover, even were it physically possible to apply irrigation to all the cheap millet crops now grown upon the uplands of Madras, the expense of their cultivation by that means would render them quite unpurchasable by the classes who at present derive from them their chief means of subsistence." Again: "the Government of India, which is responsible for every rupee of public money raised or spent by it, has been taught by bitter experience that there may be many promising and attractive projects for irrigation which, when carried out at considerable expense, and under the most accredited supervision, bequeath to the Empire little or nothing but a hopeless financial burden." His Lordship thus argued most ably against expensive works of irrigation, and yet he proposed a compromise. One may well ask that if the irrigation works have failed, then why throw away more money upon such works? A compulsory irrigation rate such as the Viceroy hints at will only add to the burdens upon the people without materially benefitting them. Far better it would be to multiply light railways, and thus stimulate interchange of goods between different parts of the country.

Lord Lytton thus tackled the question of apparent want of faith of the public in the glib promises of Government:

"I can well imagine that many of those I am now addressing may be disposed to say to me—"Your good intentions are possibly sincere; but the path to the neithermost pit is already paved with good intentions. Promise is a good dog, but Performance is a better; we often heard the bow-wow of the first; we have yet to see the tail of the second. We have been told over and over again by the highest authorities that India is to be insured against famine in this way, or in that; but when famines come upon us, we find that the promised way is still wanting. The current claims upon the activities and resources of the Government of India are so numerous, so pressing, so important, official forces and imperial funds so necessarily limited, that when once the daily hourly strain of a great famine has been removed from a wearied administration and impoverished treasury, its fearful warnings are soon forgotten; its disquieting ghosts are quickly exorcised by the conventional declaration of some unexceptionable principle; its bitter memories decently interred beneath the dull *hic jacet* of a blue book; and there for all practical purposes, is an end of the matter."

His Lordship pointed to the decentralization Resolution as a proof of the sincerity of the Government. Now, the decentralization policy is certainly very valuable, but in its present form it is very defective. It is a *ticcadari* system, as it has been aptly described; it is true that it has accorded freedom to the local Governments, but it has led to considerable increase of local taxation. And then the people are not associated with the local Governments in the discharge of their increased responsibilities. This is a most important point, which we would respectfully urge upon his Lordship's attention. His Lordship said, "whatever be the result of any such enquiry, if to the two conditions of famine insurance on which I have already laid such stress, that is to say, *railways* and *irrigation*, you add a third condition, which is certainly not less important, —viz., a thoroughly efficient administrative system and machinery, in every part of the Empire, for the prompt and intelligent application of sound principles,—then, I believe, you will have reached the limits of what is practically possible, and defined the field of activity within which it is now the duty of this Government to fortify betimes the social interests committed to its charge against the recurrent disturbances of natural forces." But there can be "no thoroughly effective administrative system" in which the people have no voice. His Lordship, we regret to notice, did not say anything regarding the necessity of enforcing economy. He made no response to the appeal of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on this point. It were indeed much to be wished that his Lordship as the responsible head of the Government had given the people some hope of relief from retrenchments. His Lordship made an appeal to both the European residents and the native population of this country, to their patriotism and loyalty, *in this financial crisis*. His Lordship

that "he confidently relied upon their co-operation —*Firstly*, because it is the duty, as well as the interest, of every Englishman, whether in public or in private life, to facilitate the arduous task which England has undertaken on behalf of India and her own character; and *secondly*, because I now too well, and esteem too highly, the noble native races of this land to doubt for a moment their patriotic acquiescence in any reasonable sacrifice fairly demanded of them, on honest grounds, for the general benefit of their own countrymen. On behalf of the Government of India, I emphatically declare that we have not, we cannot have, at heart any stronger or higher interests than the permanent welfare of this loyal and patient people, and the permanent credit of its English rulers. These are the interests on behalf of which we now invite your aid, and *quid salvum est si Roma perit?*" Nobly said. We can assure his Lordship on behalf of the native population of this country that they are quite willing to bear cheerfully the necessary burdens for the maintenance of the State. They fully appreciate the motives of the British Government and gratefully acknowledge the blessings which it has conferred upon them. But while they are willing to contribute to the necessities of the State, they respectfully and loyally submit that it is the duty of the State to take care of the national purse as much as possible. It is because they feel that there is considerable room for economy, and that this opportunity is not sufficiently availed of by Government, they murmur and cry. We do hope that Lord Lytton will not turn a deaf ear to their solicitations.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in response to an invitation from the Finance Minister expounded the scheme of the License tax as contemplated for Bengal. His Honor took this opportunity for making a few general remarks. He rightly interpreted the feelings of the people of Bengal when he said that they would willingly bear every legitimate burden for the sake of the relief of their famine-stricken countrymen in the sister presidencies. He said: "I am sure that the action of the Government of India, in determining to save the lives of the people at any cost which it was possible for the country to bear, has the entire concurrence of the people of Bengal. In the early stages of the famine at Madras, many influential and leading men of the country expressed a wish that everything which could be done with this object should be done, and that the cost should be subsequently raised from them by taxation fairly distributed." We do not know whether they courted taxation in this manner; possibly they expressed their willingness to offer subscriptions, but His Honor was quite right in saying that the people of Bengal will not grudge to pay a famine tax if necessary. But we cannot conceal that they are not satisfied, that a case has been made out for additional taxation, when no attempt has been made to reduce expenditure. His Honor correctly conveyed to the Council the native feeling in Bengal, when he said: "I should not, however, be dealing frankly with your Lordship if I did not say that the expressions which I have heard of the readiness of the people of Bengal to bear their share of the cost of famine have been qualified by a strong wish that before imposing fresh taxation the Government of India should thoroughly analyse the increasing charges of the Army with a view of applying to that branch of the public service the same rigid economy that has been applied to other branches of the service. I am not in a position to say how far this wish is reasonable, or how far compliance with it is possible; but I feel it my duty to say that I know it is a subject which is very much occupying the mind of educated native gentlemen in connection with the question of fresh taxation, and that considerable agitation of the subject is going on. And it is therefore with sincere pleasure that I have heard that the question is receiving full consideration from the Government."

We feel grateful to His Honor for what he said, but he might have given his own opinion as to whether the demand of the people for reduction of expenditure was reasonable or not. If His Honor had examined the subject, he would have at once seen that the reductions, which we have urged in these columns, are not our own suggestions only; they have been recommended by such high authorities as Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier, Sir Henry Norman and others. With regard to the proposed scheme of taxation Mr. Eden strongly deprecated further burdens upon the land, and if the landed interest in Bengal has escaped further taxation, it must thank the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor said, "in Bengal we have already in the last few years imposed upon the land a charge of £600,000, of which £300,000 has been assigned to the Imperial Government as a permanent contribution, while our trading community has been left perfectly free of taxation. I feel that it is quite impossible at the present time to ask the landed interests and the agricultural population of Bengal to pay anything further; and feel, in common with nearly all the officials throughout the country who have been consulted on the subject, that the time has come when the trading and artizan classes should be called upon to bear their share of taxation from which they have hitherto been free." In alluding to the license tax His Honor remarked, "last year, when introducing the public works cess on land, I observed that there appeared to be a very general opinion that something should be done to throw a portion of the incidence of taxation upon the non-agricultural classes." But this promise His Honor can not now fulfil. The license tax will be now applied to other purposes than the equalization of the recent taxation upon all classes of the community in Bengal. The question is whether it is just to levy a further tax upon Bengal, when the new taxes already imposed upon it far exceed its relative liability. But it is idle to discuss this question, when the further taxation of Bengal is a foregone conclusion with the Government of India. The license tax in Bengal shall be a tax upon trades and dealings, of which the maximum rate shall be Rupees 200, and that maximum to be only leviable upon joint-stock companies and a few of the very largest traders and bankers. Substantial traders of a lower class will be taxed at the rates of Rs. 100, Rs. 22, and Rs. 10, while small traders and artizans will pay Rs. 4, Rs. 2, or Re. 1, according to their means. This schedule differs from that of Mr. Hope's Bill, and the difference so far as it is calculated to prevent capricious assessment appears to be an evidence of the practical wisdom of the Bengal Bill. In Calcutta it has been determined to apply the present form of municipal license tax, rather than introduce a new tax, with a new assessment and a fresh collecting and assessing machinery. Here it is not proposed to exempt any of the classes mentioned in the schedule of the Municipal Act. The Municipality will be required to contract for the payment to Government of a fixed annual sum, such as would leave the town a fair margin for cost of collection and to cover all risks. Advantage will be taken of the license tax to relieve the payers of the road cess of the house-tax. "This tax," His Honor said, brings in very little at present (only about 1¾ lakhs for all Bengal), and is very unpopular with the officials and the public." We admit that the trading classes are not reached by the present mode of taxation, but a direct tax, however carefully devised, and we must confess the Lieutenant Governor has taken special care about it, cannot but lead to petty annoyance, oppression, and extortion. That the license tax has been in operation in Calcutta is no argument for its extension to the Mofussil, for the Mofussil is not Calcutta. Here the vigilant public opinion represses the pranks of the tax-gatherer. But the trading class will be now reached by the wide-spread net of Mr. F. R. Cockerell, and that to be sufficient. With regard to the reduction of the salt duty in Bengal, His Honor said: "I have heard with great satisfaction the announcement that it is the intention of the Government of India to take measures to equalise to some extent the duties on salt throughout India, and though I should not have advocated in itself a decrease in the salt duty levied in Bengal, which is a very popular form of taxation, I am glad that the measure of equalisation should have resulted in a diminution of the

rate [illegible] duc[illegible]
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it is a sacrifi[illegible] of rev[illegible]
which would afford [illegible]
As we have said a[illegible]
sacrifice of revenue to [illegible]
the people of Bengal [illegible]
salt duty by two annas [illegible]
more than one pice per [illegible]
the other hand the loss [illegible]
nearly 10 lacks annually. [illegible]
the license tax is estimat[illegible]
lacs sacrificed by the rem[illegible]
had been saved, there w[illegible]
any necessity for a heavy li[illegible]
Be that as it might, we hop[illegible]
imperial tax will not be mad[illegible]

LAST COUNSELS OF AN UNK[illegible] COUNSELLOR.

SUCH is the title of the latest public[illegible] Major Evans Bell. This gentleman is we[ll] as an earnest and indefatigable advocate [of] reform. Anything, which comes fro[m] has naturally enough a peculiar inter[est] eyes of Indian readers. The present [is] doubly interesting; firstly, it has the *imp*[rimatur] of a veteran Indian publicist and an [enthu]siastic Indian friend, and secondly it [is] of the life and counsels of another [we]Indian worker and friend. The "Unk[nown] Counsellor" to whom Major Evans Bell [pro]fers was none other than Mr. John Dickin[son]. We do not quite agree with our author that [Mr.] Dickinson was altogether "unknown." He [might] have been "unknown" in his own country, [but] not "unknown" to those for whom he labored [so] quietly, disinterestedly, and devotedly. He was the moving spirit of that band of Indian Reformers who espoused the cause of India at the [renewal] of the East India Company's Charter in 1[853] headed by Messr. Cobden and Bright. The [life] of such a man cannot but be highly interesting to the Indian reader.

Mr. Dickinson, says Major Evans Bell, [was] of a good North-country stock, remarkable for longevity during several generations. His grand-father, Captain Thomas Dickinson, was [killed] at an advanced age in 1828, himself the son of a Captain in the Navy, was for forty-four years Superintendent of Shipping to the Board of Ordnance. His grandfather, *nee* de Brissac, was of the ancient French ducal family of [de] Brissac, of which the elder branch was driven by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to settle in England. His father John Dickinson was the well known paper manufacturer. In 1806 and 1807 Henry Fourdrinier and John Dickinson took out their respective patents for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length and "for cutting and planing paper." John Dickinson established several paper-mills and obtained many patents for improvements, more or less important, in the manufacture of paper, including one for introducing coloured threads into the body of paper,—a preservative against forgery which has ever since been employed in the Exchequer bills—and for applying magnets to remove any portions of iron that may be in the pulp, thus preventing iron-mould in the paper. Old John Dickinson was a remarkable example of enterprise and longevity. He died on the 11th of January 1869, eighty-seven years of age. He had begun his career with a thousand pounds of borrowed money. At his death nearly four hundred thousand pounds in good securities were found at his banker's. Mr. John Dickinson, Junior, the subject of the memoir, was born on the 28th of December 1815. He had no taste for the business of his father. He early turned his attention to India politics. He had an uncle, General Dickinson in the Indian service, and his ideas and sympathies regarding India were moulded by the valiant son of Mars. The agitation consequent on the approach of the renewal of the Company's Charter, had commenced, and it was, says our author, in the midst of this transitory revival of interest in the affairs of India,—too soon to be diverted by the Crimean war and utterly perverted by the mutinies,—that John Dickinson, who had a

...e Court of ... Satt...ra, wa... ...uncle to take up ...nd a pursuit. There ...neral, "a young man ...ple means, and heir ... vein of humanitarian ...sm in his composition, ...vn away on continental ...ost usefully concentrated ...dency." Mr. Dickinson's ...s were given to the best ...e produce and promoting ... Cottons. In 1850 and ...s from his pen on this im... ...red in the *Times*, afterwards ...ected form as "Letters on ...oads of Western India," in ... out with remarkable power ...nable deficiencies that existed. ...r. Dickinson, though always on the ...und, took an active part in resisting the ...d inroads of Lord Dalhousie on the Raj... States. That Annexander wanted to ...e State of Kerowlee, but fortunately ... Low and Sir Henry Lawrence were in ...n Agents to the Governor General during ...iod, and full effect was ensured to their ...tion by the vigilance and unceasing efforts ...r. Sullivan and Mr. Dickinson, backed by ...ew Peers and Members of Parliament, with ...om they were in regular communication. A ...eatened motion in the House of Commons ...ised the scale, and the annexation of Kerowlee ...as forbidden. On the 12th March 1853 Mr. ...kinson inaugurated the Indian Reform ...ciety, of which he was the Honorary Se...retary. It comprised no less than thirty-...ht members of Parliament. Mr. Dickin...'s labours were incessant. Mr. J. F. B. ...Blackett, M. P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, worked ...with him, day after day, as if he had been an ...Assistant Secretary. The Indian Reform Society ...did much good work in its day. It was directly ...the result of Mr. Dickinson's most important ...publication on India, entitled "Govern...ment of India under a Bureaucracy." It was this ...publication that at once attracted the attention ...of Mr. Danby Seymour, and of Mr. Blackett, and ...was contributed more than anything else to the ...rapid formation of the India Reform Society. ...A cheap edition was published in 1853, as one of ...a series of 'India Reform Tracts,' and had a very ...large sale and circulation. The views which he ...enunciated in that book were shared and sup...ported in Parliament among others by Mr. ...Bright and Mr. Cobden, by Sir Erskine Perry, Sir ...Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Arthur Otwary, by the ...late Lord Monteagle, the late Marquis of Clan...carde, and the Earl of Albemarle. In 1854 ...he was appointed the Madras Torture Commission ...chiefly due to the graphic letters of Mr. Danby ...Seymour from India, to the Parliamentary acti...vity of Mr. Blackett, and to the untiring industry ...and devotion of Mr. Dickinson. After the estab...lishment of the Indian Reform Society, Mr. ...Dickinson, says Major Evans Bell, came by de...grees into communication with a very great ...number of well qualified and competent people, ...both English and Native, public servants and ...private persons, in every British Province, and ...in all the principal Native States. Without par...ticularising them more precisely,—which in many ...instances, and for obvious reasons, would not be ...advisable or justifiable,—it may suffice to say ...he adds that there was hardly any Indian noble...man or gentleman who has risen to dis...tinction in any capacity, or whose name ...has become known in England, within the ...last twenty years, but who has not at some time ...been on the file of Mr. Dickinson's correspondents. ...In the meantime the Indian Reform Society lan...guished. The list of its Parliamentary supporters ...was thinned by death, acceptance of office, or other ...circumstances. Mr. Bright resigned the Presi...dentship of the Society, and Mr. Dickinson took ...his place. But though the Society declined, Mr. ...Dickinson's zeal in Indian questions did not flag. ...He continued to publish pamphlets and tracts at ...his own expense, and to advocate the cause of the ...Indian princes and people with the same disin...terested zeal as ever. Enemies were not want...ing to traduce his motives; notably among them ...was the *Friend* of Serampore. That honest journa-

nalist charged him with corrupt motives, to which he gave the following indignant reply:

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—An article from your paper, dated June 30th has been forwarded to me this day, in which I am positively and distinctly charged with having "let out myself and my pen," having "written a book on Dhar for a pecuniary consideration," and having 'received a fee to look only at my employers side of the question."

I shall not condescend to exchange personalities with you, but I require you to publish my declaration that there is not a word of truth in the above statements.

There is no foundation for them in the fact (even if you know it,) that a forthcoming testimonial has been announced to me since I made known my intention last year to give up the India Reform question and to close my office.

On that occasion I was so urgently requested to keep the office open a little longer by some private friends, who undertook to defray its expenses, that I consented to do so. But I have never yet received any salary, or written for a fee. On the contrary, I have repeatedly refused requests to write for pay, as many gentlemen know.

You also accuse me of "forgetting my nationality," and laying aside my independence."

I do not know to what you allude in the first charge, but as I have been often complimented by English Statesmen, including several Cabinet Ministers on the public benefits which have resulted from my labours in the field of India Reform, I can bear to be charged by you, Sir, with "hatred to my country."

Finally, you say I "cannot be independent." The truth is Sir, that few men could have afforded, like myself, to devote the best part of their lives to a political cause, and to work hard (as Mr. Bright and others can testify) for fifteen years together, without fee or reward; yet this is what I have done. And one of the reasons urged by the Old Indian Officer who induced me to take up the question in 1850, was that "being in no profession and heir to a good fortune my *independent position* rendered me peculiarly fit to advocate reform in the Indian Administration."

I remain, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
JOHN DICKINSON, JUN.

12, Haymarket, 1st Sept., 1864.

What we wrote in 1864 we repeat to-day. "We, who had watched with the interest of the millions, whose cause we advocate, the labours of the Indian Reform Society, of which Mr. Dickinson has been the guiding spirit, could say that if India had a friend in England, who has neither spared his purse nor his time to ameliorate her condition, it was he. It was he who collected the liberal members of Parliament in that Indian congress to carry on political warfare in the interests of the down-trodden children of this country. It was he who supplied Bright and Cobden with valuable information regarding various perplexing questions of Indian politics, from which those gladiators of Parliamentary debate wrought out those remarkable speeches that have from time to time exercised such beneficient influence over the destinies of India. It was he whose unremitting labours brought a pressure on the counsels of the Indian Cabinet, that have now resulted in the adoption of many of those reforms and the abolition of many of those abuses which justified the establishment of the Society." We reserve for future notice the "last Counsels" of this "unknown Counsellor.

HIGH EDUCATION IN DANGER.

TEN years ago a hue and cry was raised by a portion of the Anglo-Indian press against liberal education for the people of this country. The grounds urged were, that it was not the duty of Government to impart such education; that it was too costly; that it deprived the masses of the means of elementary education; and that it produced a discontented educated class. The Panjabi proclivities of the governing body of the time soon gave it currency in the Council Chamber, drove out of the country those among the rulers who refused to echo the cry, and ultimately settled it by the abolition of four out of the eight general Colleges in the country. A similar cry raised last year brought on the abolition of one College in the North-Western Provinces, and threatened another. The sacrifices already offered, however, have not satisfied the hunger of the malcontents, and new cries have been raised to help them in their crusade against the intellectual regeneration of the people. The *Pioneer*, always foremost in such work, has again taken the lead, and indulged in a series of articles with a view to show that liberal education is being overdone. A Calcutta contemporary is of opinion that the articles have proceeded from Benares; but their intensely metaphysical tone, and the anxiety displayed to strengthen the hands of certain "proper experts," induce us to think that they owe, if not their form, at least their inspiration to sources, much nearer Calcutta. But whatever their source, they bode no good. They are founded on the opinion that a "higher education—what would be thought a higher education in Europe and America—is not wanted in India; or that it should be provided only as soon as its recipients can pay for it out of their own pockets;" or that "genuine education is inexpedient in India, at least (how generous!) until people come forward, able and willing to pay for it;" and the corollary follows—though the writer is too astute to say so in so many words—that the existing Colleges, which he describes as "useless supplements to the 'secondary schools," should all be closed. It might be that never in the history of British rule in India has there been such a *consensus* of native opinion regarding the paramount importance of the Colleges, as was evoked when the four Bengal Colleges were closed; and the readiness with which money was raised by private subscriptions for the reopening of those Colleges might, to unsophisticated persons, afford convincing proof of the anxiety of the people to benefit by higher education; but the writer is of opinion that "higher education is inexpedient" or "not wanted in India," and that dictum must override all unpleasant facts. Doubtless the private funds have to be supplemented by Government subsidies; but those subsidies proceed from the contributions of the people, paid in the form of taxes; and the writer mourns that, "the Government of India has already asserted the necessity of making a provision for the spread of some kind or other of education in this country." The said subsidies for the sixty millions of Bengal may not be quite equal in amount to what are given for the ten millions of Scotland and Ireland; but there they are; and the writer makes the most of them. The great argument of the present day is the overdoing of high education. We are not aware what is really meant by this "overdoing"—whether it is intended to imply that too many are being imbued with collegiate education, or that too much education is being given in the literary line at the sacrifice of scientific teaching. In either case it appears to us utterly unfounded. Neither is the number taught, relatively to the population, at all large; nor is the education given at all such as would justify the epithet excessive. In order to prove this we publish the following table, which shows at a glance the exact state of the case. We have not at hand calendars of the Scotch and the continental Universities, which would have made the case much stronger on our side; but those we have consulted suffice for our purpose.

	Year.	Entrance.	F.A.	B.A.	Honor.
Calcutta University	1874-5	966	19	90	19
	1875-6	838	182	73	24
	1877-7	1355	344	144	31
			Average	102	24
Oxford do.	1869			591	164*
	1870			626	176
	1871			593	162
			Average	603	189*
London do.	1870	414	112	72	*
Cambridge do.	1868	...	...	384	204
				1059	323

* Wranglers, Senior and Junior optimes.

Now, the Calcutta University takes cognizance of a population of over one hundred and twenty-five millions, the sixty-six millions of Bengal *plus* the people of the North West, Oudh, Punjab, British Burmah, and Ceylon; and the annual average of B. A's, and M. A.'s is 126, or one to a million. In the name of common sense and ordinary honesty will any one tell us that this is what should not be—that one man possessing higher education, or, to use the *Pioneer's* own words, "genuine education," in a million of the nation is too large a ratio. The Government may deny all education if it will, or thinks it inexpedient for State reasons; but the most inveterate Punjabi will not have the effrontery to say that the ratio is a large one, particularly when he sees that the three Universities of England, among a population of twenty-one millions, turns out annually 1,452, or one in every 14,462. For the six millions of Ireland the Dublin University alone turned out 198 B.A.'s in 1871, or one in every 30,333 of the people, and that without reckoning the outturn of the Catholic Colleges of Maynooth. Including them the ratio would be about the same as in England.

According to the Edinburgh University Calendar at the Examination in April 1876, 75 candidates obtained certificates in the Department of classical Literature, 57 in the Department of Mental Philosophy, and 85 in the Department of Mathematics, making a total of 217, or 1 in every 18,437 in a population of four millions, and that without reckoning the graduates of the University of Glasgow.

Nor is the number of students reading in our colleges by any means large. Including all the private colleges the total did not exceed 1,249 in 1875-6, whereas, in Germany the same total of matriculated students in the summer of 1877 numbered 22,461. In France the number is nearly as large. We have not the necessary materials at hand to show the exact number in England; but judging from the number annually passed it cannot be under 12,000, the ratio being in India 1,249 among a population of one hundred and twenty-five millions, and in England 12,000 among twenty-one millions. These facts leave no room for doubt that either education is being greatly "overdone" as regards numbers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, or sadly "underdone" in India. Nor can the disparity be justified by reference to the different circumstances of the two countries. Intellectual enlightenment is alike beneficial to the weak as to the strong, to the dependant as to the free, to the people alike of the hot and of cold climates. To quote the language of the *Pioneer* itself," high reason and fine culture are as requisite to national prosperity and greatness as industry and liberty." Ledru Rollin, in his "Decline and Fall of England," puts this more pointedly: He says, were fifty of the highest nobles of England, fifty of her great judges, fifty of her generals, and fifty of her richest men to be swept away from the earth to-morrow there would be hundreds ready to fill their places; but sweep away fifty of her acutest philosophers, fifty of her best writers, fifty of her ablest novelists, fifty of her astronomers, fifty of her profoundest physicists and fifty of her greatest artists, and she would be at once thrown back a century behind-hand. What is true of England is equally so of India, particularly where such men have yet to be produced. This fact must be well known, and we hope, no honest Englishman will under the mild term "inexpediency," wish to revive the monstrous doctrine, so much in vogue at the beginning of this century that education among the natives of this country would endanger British rule in India.

As regards quality of the education given the case is even more unfortunate for India. Nor is this owing to any shortcomings on the part of the students, who, when pitted against English youths in England, have invariably held their own against tremendous odds—one at a Civil Service Examination stood second in English composition amidst three hundred English youths who wrote in their mother tongue—but to the paucity of teachers, and the defects of the system of teaching current here. The total number of collegiate teachers on this side of India would not amount to a hundred, while in England it exceeds a thousand, and in Germany, according to the *Basler Nachrichten*, there were, in 1873-4, no less than 2,457 for 22,461 students, giving an average of 9·15 to each teacher. As to the faults of the system we complain of, they are so patent to every one who has studied the subject that we need not dilate on them. Certain it is that no man in his senses would say that an Indian B. A. was equal to an English one. The odds are doubtless against the Indian student, who has to read and write in a foreign language, when his European rival has to do so in his mother tongue; but even with this tremendous drawback the Indian student writes English with greater ease, fluency and idiomatic accuracy than 999 out of every thousand English youths can do in Greek or Latin. We do not deny that errors of idiom and grammar do frequently crop up in Indian English; but the peculiarities of idiom would cease to be peculiarities if they did not tell against foreigners.

The complaint about the sacrifice of scientific culture at the shrine of literature is equally without foundation, as far as the students are concerned. For obvious reasons some must take to literature, and some to science; but their numbers on this side of India are certainly not such as to justify any charge of undue partiality. According to the Calcutta University Calendars, in 1874-5 46 passed in the A, or literature course, and 44 in the B, or science course. In 1875-6 the proportion was as 43 to 30, and in 1876-7, it was 70 to 74. At Oxford in 1869, the literary classes of *Literis Humanioribus* and *Jurisprudentia et Historia Moderna* numbered 394, against 170 in *Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis*, and 18 in *Scientia naturali*. In 1870, the former numbered 333, and the latter two 215. In 1870, the former numbered 409, and the latter 160. In natural science the numbers for the three years were 18, 15 and 14 respectively. Unquestionably the few who studied natural science in England studied it thoroughly, whereas the many who took up the B course on this side of India, got the merest smattering of the barest elements of the subject; but this is due, not to the unwillingness or want of capacity of the students to learn, but to the system designed by the educational authorities, the "professional experts" of the *Pioneer*, "in whose hands the sum of things should," and does, "rest," who have designed the courses of study, and the Government which have affixed their imprimatur on the same.

The Allahabad print is particularly annoyed with Dr. Rajendralala Mitra for his anxiety not to narrow the worldly prospects of the students, and accuses him of confounding "liberal education" with "education that leads to liberal pay." Unfortunately, however, for the editor, Lord Lytton, in his Martinere speech, was entirely on the side of the Doctor, and earnestly and most eloquently urged his hearers to betake to that line of study which would be the most paying. With this opinion of Lord Lytton on his side, the Doctor can well afford to smile at the high attitude of the editor. Even Lord Lawrence, who first started the theory of "learning for the sake of learning" and not for any substantial return, had to modify his doctrine considerably when at the head of the School Board at London, he had to deal with his own countrymen, and not the helpless people of this country. The writer in the *Pioneer*, though by an accident he has now been placed in a highly lucrative post in India, when entering his *Alma Mater*, we have no doubt, did most solemnly take the preliminary vow *nolo episcopari*, and determined to pass his life, "waxing rich on forty pounds a year;" but we have grave reasons to suspect that his countrymen generally are not disposed to entertain the same idea. The figures above given show that for hundreds who run to the most paying branches of study, literature and law, scarcely a score take to the science of nature. Even religion and the name of God fail to attract students, and at the theological examination of 1868 at Cambridge, there were passed only eleven "Middle Bachelors' and two 'commencing Bachelors.' In Germany the case is scarcely better, for of the total number of students in the different Colleges only a small portion take to that subject. Commenting on it a writer in the *Academy* says, "the comparative increase or decrease of adherents to the particular faculties is not without significance. The first thing which strikes us in these tables is the almost universal decline of theology. In the winter of 1873-4 the various Evangelical theological faculties reckoned as many as 2,083 students, thus contributing a contingent of about 10 per cent. in the total legion; but by the summer of the present year the Protestant theological corps had dwindled down to 1607, or little more than 7 per cent." And this is notwithstanding numerous episcopacies and fat livings. Had they been wanting we wonder how many would have studied theology for the glory of God. It is difficult to conceive that our contemporary is unaware of the nature of the incentives which propel his nation to crowd the forms of his country's collegiate institutions, and we will not do him the injustice to suppose that he misleads his readers by his lucuberations, since it is possible that he is actuated by a noble philanthrophy in attempting to raise us from the grovelling idea of a return for learning, and imbue us with a love for knowledge for the sake of knowledge alone. But, alas! though we wish for the kingdom of heaven on earth we have to deal with sinful mortals.

THE

...NCE the ... England Examiners ... ly to public notice. ... sarily not of the same ... at the Civil Service ... minations, and, though ... in their ordinary every ... as examiners to be thrown ... Men of limited learning ... who are generally selected ... not always find opportunity ... of their lore, not unfrequently subservient for purposes of ostentation, rather than for the benefit of the youths who have the ... before them. This evil of ... great that the salutary system of competition as a remedy against jobbery and favouritism is being jeopardised. A book has just appeared in England in which this evil has been treated at length, and its writer has classified ... the heads of "Vanity of Examiners," "Negligence of Examiners," "Conceit of Examiners," and the like; illustrating each class with a mass of anecdotes which afford quite as amusing reading as a chapter of Sam Slick. ... the evil is as rampant as in England, and we ... disposed to collect examples he would be embarrassed by the immensity of his materials. We ... lately had an opportunity of reading a letter in which some Assistant Surgeons showed ... their examiners for framing questions which could not be answered from any leading text-book on the subject; and the Junior Examiners employed by the Calcutta University afford a never-ending theme for comment. The English questions set at the last Entrance Examination may be noticed as excellent illustrations of this remark. English, according to the examiners, is not a language, nor the sum-total of the literary labours of a host of the most accomplished writers, but a grammar; and their questions, as in the two preceding years, refer, with a few solitary exceptions, to the peculiarities of the English technical grammar. They are admirably adapted to display the profundity of the examiners' high scholarship in terminology, but aptly described by the students as mere "catch questions." Take for instance the question which requires from a youth of 16, the derivation and history (mark it is history and nothing short of it) of the word *admiral*. We presume the examiner who set it is a thorough Arabic scholar, and has at his fingers ends all about the radicals of *Amir* and *al* and *bahr*, the mode of their consolidation into *Amir-al-bahr*, and the gradual wear and tear of the last, resulting in *admiral*. But how about the history? Is the Examiner himself certain whether it was the Genoese or the Venetians, or the Spaniards, who first brought it into Europe? And if not, what can he expect from boys of 16? and how will he mark their replies? Mr. Morris, one of the ablest among the recent English grammarians, in his review of Whitney's 'Essentials of English Grammar," laments the scarcity of really sound English grammars, and the ignorance of the boys who are forced to pour over the ordinary run of school grammars. Adverting to the authors of the grammatical texts in common use he says: "They seldom made an attempt to explain the numerous irregularities and anomalies that are a constant puzzle to the mere classical student. Owing to their own ignorance of the 'older forms' of their own language they very wisely left an impossible task unattempted; but whenever any one of this did try to account for the existence of a strange form or unusual construction, his failure was lamentable." In illustration of the result of teaching such books, and the general neglect prevailing in England in the teaching of English Grammar he gives some amusing instances of replies by English youths to questions on English Grammar. Asked a question about gender he lucidly illustrated it by saying masculine *church*, feminine *chapel*; masculine *dog*, feminine *cat*. For irregular comparison we have—positive *fore*, comparative *fifth*, superlative *sixth*; but better one, and by far the most witty, is positive *boil*, comparative *boiler*, superlative *biler*. And if such is the case in England among persons speaking their own mother tongue, what can we expect in India among foreigners? It is ... however, that among the mass of error ...

...we's 'Tips' ...Bazar-English ...e examples ...e have ...gali youth, ...reply ...has said, *damn* the ..., the first governor in ...side, such a question ... an Indian youth to ...hing; and the examiner ...h a question was put, ...n erudition. The Go... ...time ago, issued a circu... ...schools of such 'Readers' ... to European history, ...European habits and cus... ...it how can it be expected ...able to give the derivation ...*Tantalus*. The examiner ...boy with the hope of passing by ...tion, but he cannot thereby ...epth of the boy's knowledge of the ...ge. There are many other questions ...; but it is not necessary to ... It rests with the Vice-Chancellor of ...sity to cure this silly pedantry of exa... ...remedy the evil of insufferable ...results from it. We hope Mr. ... take note of it.

...AT MAKES THE ENGLISH NAME UNPOPULAR IN INDIA?

...people of India have had a sufficient taste ... blessings of English rule in India to ...that the English are a noble nation. ...magnificies of the English character may ...but there is below a solid basis of ...ty & justice. The Englishman may be ... and may look to the main chance of life ... but he is catholic enough to ... that the world has not been made for him ... The Englishman may be rough, but his ... exterior covers a generous heart within. The ... may be domineering, but the bowels ... compassion are moved when he sees the ... over the weak. The Englishman ... too much, but his generous pro... ...from a feeling and sympathizing ... of his deeds do not always suit his ... failure is the frailty of huma... ...What is it then that makes the English ...popular in India? It is the ill-beha... ...of a few, who while glorying in the Eng... ...lish virtues and the true ...English character, and put forth the ... of the nation to gratify their vil... ...propensities and brute passions. They are ... always Englishmen by birth, but in the ... the natives they pass as Englishmen, and ... deeds, violence, and recklessness natu... ...upon the character of the English ... Lord Derby justly said once that every ...man ought to bear in mind that he is a ...native man, that he represents his ... and nation before the millions of India, ...tree is judged by its fruit so is ...nglish nation judged by the conduct of ...men out here. And we should add ... England is judged not only by the conduct ...ishmen but of Europeans in India. ...Europeans, who come to India under the ...English protection to make their living, ... morally and morally responsible to England, ... their presence and occupations in this ... they represent the English nation ... the Indians. These cannot understand the ... distinctions between the Europeans, who ... their country; they look upon all white ... belonging to the same stock, endowed ... same qualities, and gifted with the same ... and whether the offender against good ... the law or morality, be a genuine English... ...or an adventurer from Germany, France ... or America, the English name equally ... It is the "white" man, who has com... ...the offence, and the ignorant Indian can... ...further.

...above reflections have been suggested by ...perusal of a Madras officer. The following ...ts from five memorials, which we reproduce ...the *ipsissima*, speak for themselves:

MEMORIAL I.

...entertained a long standing grudge between my son ... the late ... who accordingly was on the look out to wreak his vengeance on my son by bringing him to trouble. With this intention he (the village magistrate) sent a currency note for 10 Rs. with a person to be cashed in my son's shop. My son totally refused to cash the note; whereupon the village magistrate paid 9 Rupees in the hands of the person with whom he had sent the note, and directed him to lodge a complaint in Mr. Wilson's court that my son had demanded one rupee discount for cashing the note. My son was soon after arrested and confined in the lock-up for 12 days. On the 13th day Mr. Wilson enquired into the case, and although I produced witnesses to prove that my son had totally refused to have anything to do with the note, he convicted him (my son) and fined him 200 Rupees. My son did not apply for the copy of the records for fear of being brought to further trouble.

I shall here inform your Grace that on account of the arbitrary manner in which several respectable merchants and others had been disgraced by Mr. Wilson, I and almost all the respectable ryots and merchants have, as a body, quitted the Caroor village and found refuge in the neighbouring village beyond the jurisdiction of Mr. Wilson's tyranny.

MEMORIAL II.

There has been a long standing ill-feeling between the village magistrate of Caroor, and my son-in-law Ramanna. The village Reddy and Rosunnally Khan are in the special confidence of Mr. Wilson. The Reddy, supported as he was by such an unscrupulous Magistrate as Mr. Wilson, had not long to wait before he brought my son-in-law, his enemy, to trouble, and made him feel the amount of his influence with Mr. Wilson. The Reddy sent a currency note for 10 Rupees with a person for exchange in my son-in-law's shop. My son-in law gave the person 9 Rupees, and went into the shop to fetch copper coins to pay the balance one Rupee. Before he returned the man went away, no doubt highly pleased with the success he met with in decoying my son-in-law. Directly two police constables apprehended my son-in-law and took him before Mr. Wilson. He was there thrown in the lock-up for 12 days, and on the 13th day was tried, found guilty and punished with 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 200.

With a view to making an appeal, I made an application for the copies of the records connected with the case; and although it is 12 days since I had made the application, no records have yet been received.

MEMORIAL III.

1. Some years ago I purchased an old rampart in the village of Veeravaconda in a public sale and made use of a portion of the stones and reserved the rest for building a temple.

Without my consent and without paying any thing for me in compensation, Mr. Wilson ordered the stones worth about 300 or 400 Rupees to be carried away and used in relief works.

2. About a week ago he again without my consent or even my knowledge removed 6 stone pillars and beams which were buried underground, and which I had specially reserved for the sake of the temple I intend to build. On the second day after the removal of the stones, when I asked him for an explanation of his appropriating my private property for public use, he paid me 30 Rupees at the rate of 5 Rupees for each pillar, while the actual cost is more than 30 Rupees each. In a similar manner Mr. Wilson had removed several stones from the pials of houses, paying the owners only a nominal price, knowing very well that they would not raise their voice against his proceedings.

About 2 months ago Mr. Wilson and his subordinates came to my village and sent the Reddy to collect grain and provisions for the relief paupers at Caroor. Whoever had enough to spare, supplied him with the necessary articles and received payment; but unfortunately there was a respectable merchant who was not a dealer in grain and had not any to spare. All the respectable merchants of the place were then taken before Mr. Wilson's tent and made to stand in the sun for nearly one hour. Then Roshun Alli Khan picked out this merchant who had failed to supply the provisions required, and who was an old man of about 60 years of age and worth about 25,000 Rupees. He was taken to the presence of Mr. Wilson, who, regardless of age or position, lashed him with his hunting whip, and gave him about 10 cuts for not obeying his orders. This act of Mr. Wilson's needs no comment and your Grace can well imagine to what lengths Mr. Wilson may go, if he could thus insult both age and position by such cruel procedure.

4. I did not ask for the price of the rampart stones, as I was afraid of incurring Mr. Wilson's displeasure, and of being consequently brought to trouble. I quitted the village because I was threatened to be criminally prosecuted by Roshun Alli Khan, and am now in Bellary awaiting your Grace's decision. I shall not return to Veeravaconda as long as Mr. Wilson is there as a magistrate, although I have dealings in the place worth lacs of Rupees, as I care to preserve my honor intact at the risk of losing my fortune.

MEMORIAL IV.

1. Roshun Alli Khan, the confidential agent of Mr. Wilson and the village Reddy were in the habit of exacting articles from the shop-keepers without paying any price for them. One of my men named Alumiah who had set up a shop in Caroor refused to supply the above people with articles gratis, and demanded payment of the price. This provoked Alli Khan, and the village Reddy both of whom were but too ready to bring him to trouble, whereupon they sent a man with a currency note for 10 Rupees to get it exchanged in Alumiah's shop. My Gumasta explained to the person who brought the note, inconvenience he would be put to if he wanted to cash the note, for in that case he would have to go to the town of Bellary or Gooty a distance in either case of 30 miles: and so demanded one Rupee discount. Thereupon the holder of the note readily gave him one Rupee discount and received 9 Rupees net. 10 minutes after this, the Police apprehended Alumiah and took him before Mr. Wilson. He was put in the lock-up for 12 days and on the 13th day he was tried and punished with 8 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 200 Rupees.

MEMORIAL V.

1. Roshun Alli Khan a favourite superintendent under Mr. Wilson sent an order in the name of his masters directing my son the village Kurnum and the village magistrate to supply 15 fowls for Mr. Wilson's private use. And upon my son demanding the price from the messenger he was informed that the price would be paid to him on delivering the fowls to Roshun Alli Khan. Accordingly my son sent a few fowls with the talari, who on delivering the fowls to Alli Khan, was told by the latter, that if the Kurnum and the village magistrate would go to him, he would in return for the fowls they had sent, pay them with a dozen each.

My son reported the matter to the Tahsildar, who reported the same to the Sub-Collector and when the latter referred the case to Mr. Wilson, he thereupon paid a part of the price due. This is the prime cause of the ill feeling which Mr. Wilson and his confidant Alli Khan have harboured against my son and of all the illtreatment my son had subsequently received at their hands. Better had it been for my son had he forgone the price of the fowls than have brought on himself the malicious indignation of such a high-handed officer as Mr. Wilson.

2. Subsequently Mr. Wilson's people under his orders cut down some trees growing in my inam lands to the value of Rupees 150 without my consent. Whereupon my son filed a complaint to the Sub-Collector and Mr. Wilson. But far from receiving any compensation for the trees cut down my son was marked out as an object of persecution by Mr. Wilson and his myrmidons, and a charge of assaulting and riot was forthwith concocted and brought against him and a warrant and not a summons was issued for his apprehension. Having seen that several innocent respectable merchants and ryots had been punished very arbitrarily and unjustly on previous reasons, my son knowing too well that he would share the same fate as theirs, fled away from the place to evade the warrant. Consequent on this Mr. Wilson without any further consideration attached my property consisting of a house and furniture, although according to Hindu Law my son has no share in my property during my life time. The house was consequently locked and sealed, and the inmates consisting of myself, my remaining three sons, their wives, my daughters and their children, altogether numbering about 20 souls, amongst whom were two women who were very near confinement, were mercilessly turned out of the house. Thus left adrift without a home and for no cause whatever, are we obliged to take shelter in an open temple, where the two women above-mentioned were confined, and I need hardly say with what inconvenience, exposed as they were to all the inclemencies of the weather. With a view to making an appeal, I applied for copies of the warrant and the order of attachment, but Mr. Wilson refused to grant them, after having delayed to give any reply for 20 days together.

3. Roshun Alli Khan the confident agent of Mr. Wilson frequently used to send orders in the name of Mr. Wilson to my son directing him to supply fowls, eggs and green grass for Mr. Wilson's and Alli Khan's private use. And in case of my son failing to procure these things he was peremptorily ordered by Alli Khan to attend his office when such delinquents as my son were lashed or otherwise summarily punished for neglecting to supply him with the required provisions. On one occasion when my son failed to attend the office according to Alli Khan's orders, as he had some emergent Revenue business on hand, Mr. Wilson threatened him with a suspension of 3 months, although Mr. Wilson had no power to punish village officials with suspension or dismissal.

4. When the famine was at its height, and not a blade of grass was procurable for love or money, except in gardens which were few and far between; about 50 or 60 Lambadi coolies were sent every day with peremptory orders to dig up the grass wherever it was found, regardless of the injury that might be done to the crops and vegetables. And need I say what amount of devastation was caused by these daily raids on the unfortunate gardens. When one of my servants named Thimmarama objected to this ravage, he was taken forcibly to Mr. Wilson's tent, where he was well flogged, and kept in custody for three days. I was not the only sufferer of this kind; there were several other gardeners, who, in addition to their having been deprived of their property, were at the same time subjected to several indignities. I herein enclose the takeeds written by Roshun Alli Khan.

(There may be exaggerations in the above memorials, but we cannot believe that the memorialists would have hazarded their statements unless they had been driven to despair.

The following is a judicial decision in one of the cases noticed above:

In the Court of the Special 1st Class Magistrate of Gooty.

Calender case No. 49 of 1877.

The evidence clearly shows that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd 4th, 5th 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th and 14th accused took the complainant's cart and bullocks without his consent, and they took them in compliance with an order from the Famine Relief Officer. I therefore fine the first accused, the reddy of the village under whose orders the others acted, rupees 5, and in default ten day's simple imprisonment, and each of the other accused 8 annas, and in default 3 days' simple imprisonment. The first accused is directed to produce the cart and bullocks.

H. V. PRATCHES,
Nov. 3. First Class Magistrate.

After this, the reddy charged the farmer and his son before Lieut. Wilson with abusing him. Both were arrested and taken before the officer, who sentenced the farmer to six months', and the son to one year's, rigorous imprisonment. The father died in jail, but the son appealed to the Sessions Judge of Belary, Mr. Louis Forbes, who directed his release in the following judgment:—

In the Court of Sessions of the Bellary Division.

The 13th day of December 1877.

Present.—L. Forbes, Esq. Session Judge.

Criminal Appeal No. 160 of 1877.

Obemah and Narasamah, Appellants, Prisoners.

Appeal against the sentence of the 1st Class Magistrate of Gooty in calender case No. 45 of 1877 on his file. ... coming on for hearing, the Court delivered the following judgment —

The offence charged was the use of language which was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and for this offence ... one which might quite well have been dealt with by a ... magistrate—the prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the first for six months and the second for ... The appellants, it seems, had been harshly treated ... time previously, their bandy had been ... when they had obtained a magistrates order for ... they were not unnaturally provoked at finding ... still resisted. The language in which they ... have indulged was of course improper, but it was ... provocation, and was nothing more than the ... sionate exclamations which under such circumstances ... naturally to rise to the lips of an uneducated ...

that in his judgment the magistrate finds that the younger prisoner, at the instigation of the elder committed an assault upon the maistry Bava Sahib. But this assault was not set out in the charge. Baba Sahib, too, merely says that the second prisoner "began to strike him" (whatever that may mean), and the third witness distinctly states that no blow was struck. I quash the sentence, which is out of all proportion to the offence committed, and substitute for it a fine of one rupee with four days' simple imprisonment on default, the imprisonment in default will be considered to have been already undergone. Lieutenant Wilson appears to me to have shown a marked want of discretion in disposing of the case. It is only fair to put this down to inexperience. But the results are serious, and I certainly think that the advisability of curtailing his powers as a magistrate should be considered. L. Forbes, Session Judge.

We make no doubt that the Duke of Buckingham will do full justice to the memorialists. Need we say that it is conduct like what Lieutenant Wilson stands accused of, which brings disgrace upon the British Government and British name in India.

FORESTS, HEAT, AND RAINFALL.

THE MORE we study Col. Corbett's book on the Climate and Resources of Upper India, the more we feel the sad loss which the country has suffered by his untimely death. Our author has shewn conclusively that of late years heat has in this country considerably increased, and rainfall has decreased. But what is the cause of all this? Col. Corbett proves that it is the indiscriminate destruction of forests. He says: "The destruction caused by inundations in the valley of the Ardeche, the Po, and other European rivers, is attributed to increased surface-drainage, caused by cutting down the forests near their sources; and will not increased surface-drainage, caused by felling the forests in the Himalayas, lead to like disastrous consequences? In the hills, where the surface-soil is generally light vegetable soil formed of decomposed leaves, over lying rock, it is easily washed away; and any attempts to reclothe such precipitous hillsides with forest growth would be futile." It is, perhaps, enough to state here that Marsh, in his book "Man and Nature," gives instances where whole districts have been ruined and depopulated from the felling of forests on hillsides. Is it even possible that the forest on the hills in India can be cut down without similar results? Do we not see in the hill stations in India landslips occurring in every direction, the result of cutting down the trees, or the man's interference in some way with the natural surface and slope of the land? Heat and moisture are necessary for vegetation and we find that the most luxuriant and rank vegetation occurs in those parts of the world where great heat and moisture are combined. But where there is heat without moisture, or rather with a minimum amount of moisture as in the Sahara and other deserts, no vegetation, or next to none, exists, or can exist. The dry heat of these deserts, and of Upper India during the hot season, very much exceeds that of any country where there is a great amount of vegetation. Marsh, in his book referred to above, in a note on page 114, says,—"Composition, texture, and colour of soil are important elements to be considered in estimating the effects of the removal of the forest upon its thermoscopic action." "Experience has proved," says Becquerel, "that when the soil is bared it becomes more or less heated (by the rays of the sun), according to the nature and colour of the particles which compose it and according to its humidity, and that in the refrigeration resulting from radiation we must take into account the conducting power of those particles also. Other things being equal, silicious and calcareous sands, compared in equal volumes with different argillaceous earths, with calcareous powder or dust, with humus, with arable and with garden earth, are the soils which least conduct heat. It is for this reason that sandy ground, in summer, maintains a high temperature even during the night." Col. Corbett remarks: "The natural causes of surface-drainage, such as the gradual formation of streams and valleys and the wearing away or degradation of the surface by the action of rain, are laid down in any standard work on physical geography or geology, and these may be passed over with the remark that in former days, when the population of any country was scanty, and when more land remained covered with forest growth, and less land had been brought under cultivation, more of rain-fall would have been arrested by the earth and less would have found its way by surface-drainage to the streams and rivers, which probably in those days were confined in well-defined channels, and were amply capacious to convey to the sea the amount of water which found its way to them without flooding the land near them. Forests and woods preserve moisture in a country in so far as they prevent or retard surface-drainage by their leaves, which fall and form a soft porous carpet on the surface; this yearly increasing in depth holds water like a sponge, the lower layers gradually rot and became incorporated with the soil; thus, in the course of time, there is in every forest where not carried away by surface-drainage, above the mineral soil a layer of loose humus, the remains of decayed leaves, on which are other layers of leaves in varying stages of decay, the whole forming a mass which freely admits water, and prevents its escape by surface-drainage. The shade of the trees prevents the incidence of the direct rays of the sun; and the trees break the force of the wind and prevent the surface of the ground being swept and dried by them. Thus forests preserve moisture in a country, firstly by their soil being, in a condition to arrest and retain water; and secondly, by the trees preventing incidence of the sun's rays on the surface, and checking the surface of the winds; thus the two chief causes of evaporation are absent. Some slight amount of water is evaporated from the surface, but the greater part gradually sinks into the sub-soil, whence it is taken off by the roots of trees, to be again given off by their leaves in vapour, or finds its way by percolation, nature's own system of sub-soil drainage, to the nearest water courses. The ground under that forest, where the leaves have been allowed to accumulate and decay on the surface is always moist, showing that the amount of water lost by evaporation from the leaves of the trees and the surface of the ground does not equal the amount of yearly precipitation, and, in consequence, we find that springs and water courses often originate in wooded lands and convey away some of the surplus water. This seems to have been the state which existed in most countries before the wants of an increasing population led to a clearance of forests for agricultural purposes." Again: "There are many thousands of square miles of country within the drainage basin of the Ganges that could be made safe against famine and the effects of droughts by taking care of the rain-fall, and at the same time the climate of Upper India would be improved, and floods and their ill-effects would be no more known throughout the lower lands and in Bengal. One of the ill-effects of floods in Bengal is, that the banks which are made round the rice-fields to retain the rainfall, are broken by the rush of the flood-water, and are thus rendered unable to retain sufficient either of the flood-water, or the rain which falls on the land, for the wants of the rice crop. From the foregoing pages it will be seen that it is during the hot weather, when the capacity of the atmosphere for holding the vapour of the water in suspension is at its maximum, and when the air would be most cooled by evaporation from the surface of the earth, solar heat being expended in evaporation, that the minimum amount of moist evaporative surface is presented to the influence of the rays of the sun. There is next to no vapour in the atmosphere to moderate the force of the direct rays of solar heat falling on the surface of the earth, which being exposed to their unmitigated heat becomes excessively heated, and heats the air coming in contact with it. Any method by which we can increase the evaporative surface of the country, and diminish the extent of its bare reflective surface, will tend to diminish the heat of its climate. Trees and vegetation of any kind will do this, in so far as they shade the ground from the direct rays of the sun, and prevent its becoming heated; they also absorb heat during the day which they give off by radiation at night, and they transpire from their leaves the moisture which they imbibe by their roots from the lower lying moist strata of the earth, which in the form of vapour in the atmosphere moderates the amount of solar heat falling on the ground." The lessons, which

Col. Corbett … hope they will …

LATEST NE…

TO-MORROW is the A… tion of the Imperial titl… the Queen. Great festi… capital towns. A chapte… will be held in Calcutta… respectively. Just as we … received a programme of … Chapter of the Bath and S… at Government House to… gret, we cannot insert it fo… space. In Calcutta Marsh… of the Queen, presented by … Maharaja of Burdwan, will … Excellency the Viceroy. There will … illumination of the town.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. H. T. Pri… officiate for Mr. Justice Birch. He … therefore go to Mysore. We also hear … Peacock will be appointed Commissioner … in succession to Mr. Molony, who retires … next, and that Mr. Smith will succe… Peacock.

THE RESULTS of the Entrance and First … Examinations in the Calcutta University h… been published. The slaughter of the innocen… has been, we are told, much greater than h… been anticipated. The Hare School stands first … the Hindu School second in the number of candi… pas ed in the first grade for matriculation. Th… first boy in the materculation list comes, however, … from the Shampokur Branch of the Metropolita… Institution, better known as Pundit Eswa… Chunder Vidyasagar's School. Why were not … the results of the examinations published in last … Saturday's *Gazette of India*?

AFTER nearly a quarter of a century Calcutta … had the sight of a balloon ascent on Sunday … last. The ascent was completely successful. … The balloon first floated to the south, then to the … west, next to the north, and lastly north-west. … It was about an hour in the air, and descended … are told at Bagmari. All Calcutta was out … see it, but the financial result of the venture of Mr. … Lynn, the aeronaut, we are sorry to learn, has not … been successful. It is doubtful whether he … cleared Rs. 1,000 nett. We hope Mr. Lynn … will make another attempt, and the public will … patronize him more liberally.

BABU BORODAPROSONO SHOME, Munsif, Tipperah, has published a commentary on Act I of 1877, entitled the Specific Relief Act. The plan followed is excellent. The scope of each section is explained; it is further elucidated with notes from legal text books bearing on the subject; sometimes it is followed by intelligent criticisms from the annotator suggested by his own judicial experience, and knowledge of the country. As the Specific Relief Act is too technical and not easily understood by the legal profession in the Mofussil this commentary will be highly useful to them. Babu Barodaprosono deserves great credit for the labor, research, and judgment, which he has brought to bear upon his work.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL re-opened on Saturday last. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor made a statement giving the threads of business from the time the Council had been adjourned last. His Honor informed the Council that three bills had been disallowed by His Excellency the Viceroy, *viz.*, the Abkari Bill, the Wards Estates Bill, and the Bankura Ghatwali Bill. The first Bill had been vetoed because the Government was of opinion that one section of the Bill trenched upon the jurisdiction of the High Court. The Bill would accordingly be amended. But His Honor was of opinion that if that objection was valid, then that objection would apply to almost all projects of legislation before the Bengal Council. The other two Bills would also be amended. Then His Honor has resolved to … the two bills pending before the Council, … the Market Tolls Bill, and the Ferry Bill.

be pre-
Select Com-
introduced in
The Irrigation
doned. His Honor
spect of successful
tem in Behar. The
per appreciation of the
ders were willing to en-
payment of the water-
ects were not so good,
as that province was
nded until the cadas-
ted. The Hon'ble Mr.
ill for the regulation of
be landlord and tenant in
n'ble Mr. Mackenzie moved
the new License Bill. He
delivering an eloquent
speech upon the subject, and
Government had been
little oppressive as possible

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS of Calcutta
day on Saturday last. The meeting
about four hours, the Commissioners
7 P.M. The Budget for the next year
passed, and the rates were fixed. There
considerable discussion on the subject of the
proposed increase of the house-rate from 7 to
per cent. The Finance Committee had very
properly recommended that with a view to
the threatened deficit the house-rate should
be raised to 10 per cent. The deficit has arisen
this way. The year 1875 had closed with a
of Rs. 98,000, but at the end of 1876,
year of the Justices, although the re-
were more and the disbursements less
the Budget figures, there was a deficiency
owing to the following circumstances.
interest for that year had been cal-
by the Executive at Rs. 40,000, but the
tion of the Commissioners, creating a
interest fund, brought that amount to
or Rs. 80,000 in excess. Then the
had not taken the sanction of the Go-
for the grant of half a lac from the
Loan fund for roads, and it had lapsed.
third place the executive had taken no
arrears of the Pauper Hospital con-
which amounted to Rs. 60,000. So
1876. With regard to the financial
of this year, the night-soil scheme
the chief cause of the deficit. Accord-
the Chairman's first estimate the revenue
estimated at Rs. 350,000 and the expendi-
Rs. 250,000, leaving a surplus of Rs.
But the Chairman's calculations have
realized. He now estimates the revenue
60,000, shewing a deficiency of income
two lacs of rupees. Then he estimated
expenditure of the Night-soil service
250,000, but according to his memo of
the expenditure for the half year of
would amount to about Rs. 210,000. Fur-
the Municipality has lost a revenue of about
from Night-soil depots and other
which the new system has superceded.
deficiency on Night-soil account thus
to about two lacs of rupees. The total
is three lacs and three quarters, which
the increase of the house-rate by 3
cent. The Finance Committee did their best
down the budget estimates; they reduced
expenditure by Rs. 146,331, and raised the
by Rs. 95,696, making an aggregate of
2,07, but still they could not make the two
meet. They did not consider as sound the
of meeting general expenditure by loans
other funds, for those funds could not
money to the general fund unless the rates
kept up at the maximum. Nor was such a
authorized by law. It might be convenient
and even to make small loans from one
for the benefit of another, but it would be
to allow to keep up the other rates at the
for the benefit of the general fund.
rightly the Finance Committee resolved to
the fixing of the house-rate at 10 per
This was certainly a most disagreeable
them; they were well aware that the peo-
Calcutta were already very heavily taxed, and
10 per cent. house-rate would grievously
press upon them; but they had no choice in the matter. The Chairman, who had originally proposed a 9 per cent. house-rate on the condition of borrowing money from the other funds, was subsequently convinced of the futility of that course, and supported the recommendation of the Finance Committee. But the majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting did not choose to meet the evil boldly in the face; they preferred the policy of borrowing, and fixed the rate at 9 per cent. This decision will doubtless give satisfaction to the rate-payers, but we are constrained to say that it was a suicidal one. How will the majority make the two ends meet? The law does not permit the Commissioners to borrow money except for works of permanent usefulness, and the Government may well call upon them, under Section 28 of Act IV. of 1876, to make due provision for necessary expenditure. The question raised as to why the deficit on account of Night-soil, which is a charge upon the occupier, should be borne by the owners of houses, was legitimate, but however censurable the conduct of the Chairman, and we must confess it is open to the gravest censure, in having incurred the night-soil expenses without the knowledge or authority of the Commissioners or the night-soil Committee, a piece of autocracy which has chiefly brought about the financial crisis, it cannot be denied that the deficit exists, that it must be met, and that it can be met only from the general fund. The water-rate was then reduced from 4½ to 3½ per cent., as the state of the water-rate fund fully admitted of this reduction. The Police-rate was fixed at 2½ per cent. and the Lighting-rate at 2 per cent. the aggregate rates coming to 16¾ per cent. or 1¼ per per cent. more than the present rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
Secretary Omraotee City Library	13	0	0
Secretary Chief Commissioner of Assam	13	4	0
Baboo Hurryhur Charan, Chatra	13	4	0
„ Ram Shawuk Lal, Sarun	3	0	0
„ Jadubchunder Poramanik, Santipore	13	4	0
„ Bejoykisto Mookerjea, Ooterpara	2	4	0
„ Radhicaprosad Singh, Dum Dum	4	14	6
„ Annodaperaad Mojoomdar, Ghatal	20	0	0
„ Upendranath Ghose, Kusba	10	0	0
„ Shumbhoonath Prodhan, Jellasur	10	0	0
„ Ramchunder Das, Sonkerposa	10	0	0
„ Poolinbehary Mutt, Sylhet	10	0	0
„ Brindabon Dhar, Bramonbaria	10	0	0
„ Lal Bahadoor Singh, Azaigarh	6	10	0
„ Hurrymohun Hor, Buxar	6	10	0
„ Jodoonath Sen, Jeypore	6	10	0
„ Dwarkanath Tewaree, Tamur	10	0	0
„ Gunganarain Chatterjea, Chuprah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 26, 1877.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Wahedulla is appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collector for employment on settlement work in Julpigoree.

Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, Special Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, having resumed charge of his duties on the 29th November 1877, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th September last is cancelled.

Baboo Denonath Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Gossain Doss Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vest Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, with powers to adjudge any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty within the limits prescribed by Section 219, Act VI of 1863, for Deputy Collectors.

Mr. W. F. Meres, C.S., having reported his return to India on the forenoon of the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of his furlough for one year and ten months is hereby cancelled.

Mr. P. Nolan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, who reported his return from furlough on the 15th ultimo, is allowed subsidiary leave for seventeen days, to enable him to join his appointment.

Pundit Srish Chunder Vidyaratna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-one days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th January 1878.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of Balasore.

Baboo Okool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kally Prosonno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Gya.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Rajmehal, in that district.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, is posted to Jamtara, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. John Nugent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, who reported his return to India on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirteen days with effect from that date.

Mr. W. F. Meres, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to officiate until further orders as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is vested with special appellate powers under Section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Mr. J. Crawfurd is appointed to be First Inspector of Registration Offices, *vice* Mr. H. S. Beadon. Mr. Crawfurd's services, however, will still remain at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. J. Crawfurd.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. H. H. Risley.

Baboo Juggut Bundhu Bhattacharjee, M.A., is appointed to act until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, and to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Obhoy Chunder Dass, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. H. J. Cooke, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is vested with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Kurigaon Division of the Rungpore district, is appointed, under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Ghose, is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Bhotmari, in the district of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Abul Munsoor, or until further orders.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Ghose, First Subordinate Judge of Mymensing, is promoted to the Second Grade of Subordinate Judges, *vice* Baboo Gobind Chunder Sandyal, deceased.

Baboo Bolac Chund, Officiating Small Cause Court Judge, Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, is promoted to the Third Grade of Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Court Judges, *vice* Baboo Nohin Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Bolac Chund is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Bhaugulpore, but will continue to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, and will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

Baboo Grish Chunder Chowdry, B.L., Officiating Subordinate Judge, Sarun, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of the Fourth Grade, *vice* Baboo Bolac Chund, and is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Sarun.

Baboo Poresh Nath Banerjee, B.L., Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Patna.

Baboo Sreenath Roy, Officiating Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Jessore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Hooghly.

Baboo Promotho Nath Mookerjee, L.L., Officiating Subordinate Judge of Furreedpore and Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Furreedpore and Bhanga, is confirmed in those appointments.

Baboo Matadin, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Gya, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Chatterjee, B.L., Officiating Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Backergunge, but will continue to act in his present Officiating appointment during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose or until further orders.

Baboo Upendra Chunder Mullick, B.L., Moonsif of Culna, in East Burdwan, is transferred to Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Pergunnahs, but will act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Jessore during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Brojo Mohun Dutt, or until further orders.

Baboo Upendra Chunder Mullick is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in Jessore.

Baboo Baney Madhub Mitter, B.L., Moonsif of Kishnaghur in Nuddea, is promoted to the First Grade of Moonsifs, *vice* Baboo Grish Chunder Chowdry.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, B.L., Moonsif of Rampore Boalcah, in Rajshahye, is promoted to the First Grade of Moonsifs.

Baboo Shumboo Chunder Nag, M.A. and B.L., Moonsif of Serajgunge, Rajshahye, is promoted to the Second Grade of Moonsifs, *vice* Baboo Baney Madhub Mitter.

Baboo Aswini Coomar Gooho, B.L., Officiating Moonsif of Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be a Moonsif of the Third Grade, *vice* Baboo Shumboo Chunder Nag, and is posted to Putuceto'lah, in Dinagepore.

Baboo Aswini Coomar Gooho, on being relieved of his present appointment at Baraset, will act as Moonsif of Kurreegunge, in Sylhet.

Baboo Khetter Prosad Mookerjee, B.L., Moonsif of Putuceollah, in Dinagepore, is transferred to Cuina, in East Burdwan.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.—Mrs. Roy on the 9th December at Bugodur, the wife of Dr. G. C. Roy of a son.

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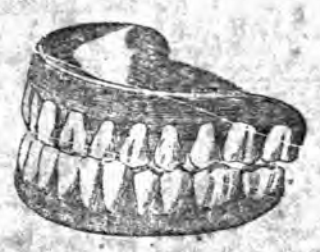

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